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Japan

Market Regulations Focus of Talks With U.S.

OW1405114090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1119 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—Slow progress in lifting regulations on Japan's interest rates may come under fire from the United States when finance officials of the two countries meet next week in Tokyo.

Finance Ministry officials said they will pledge to eliminate regulations on all bank deposits by the autumn of 1993 at the second round of Japan-U.S. working-level talks on finance in Tokyo on May 21-22. But U.S. Treasury officials are expected to press hard for Japan to speed up the process of easing such regulations in what could be another row between Tokyo and Washington on top of their disputes over trade.

So far, about half of all types of bank deposits in Japan have been deregulated to reflect market interest rates, but the United States is still demanding strongly that the remaining regulations be dismantled at an early date to open Japan's financial markets further.

U.S. Treasury Undersecretary David Mulford, who will head the U.S. delegation, has repeatedly called for "full deregulation" of interest rates, saying Japanese challenges to the way the existing system benefits traditional Japanese financial institutions "are hard to find."

The Finance Ministry will explain its timetable for getting rid of the remaining regulations—introducing a new type of regulation-free time deposit in October this year, lowering the minimum unit of small-denomination money market certificates (MMCS) with market-linked rates to 500,000 yen from the current 1 million yen in April 1991, and making all bank deposits free from any regulations by the autumn of 1993, the officials said.

"This is the best we can do for full liberalization of interest rates without confusion at home," one official said on condition of anonymity. But observers said the financial dispute could develop into a political row between the two countries, pointing to mounting criticism in the U.S. Congress of alleged barriers to U.S. investment in Japan.

In the banking field, some U.S. lawmakers have insisted that Japan hinders U.S. entry into its market, though the Japanese are increasing their presence in the U.S. market. The U.S. Trade Act of 1988 requires the Treasury Department to submit to Congress a report by December 1 on whether Japan and other foreign countries give U.S. financial institutions the same opportunities as their banks and brokerage houses enjoy in the U.S. market.

In a related development, Donald Riegle, the Democratic chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, introduced legislation last January which would give the Treasury the power to stop foreign financial companies from expanding in the U.S. if their home markets are not open to their U.S. rivals.

Talks With U.S. on Amorphous Metal Issue Fail

OW1405183790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—Japanese and U.S. negotiators Monday failed to narrow differences in their second round of talks over the Japanese amorphous metal market, Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) officials said. "The two sides just repeated their positions over the issue, and the differences remain as wide as ever," said Hirofumi Kawano, director of MITI's Americas-Oceania Division.

Amorphous metal is a high-tech material used principally as the core in electronic transformers. The alloy became the subject of a bilateral trade dispute when Allied-Signal Inc., the U.S. engineered-material maker that holds the patent on the metal, petitioned the U.S. trade representative (USTR) in March, claiming the Japanese Government and companies are using unfair practices to close the market to foreign makers.

The USTR later decided against citing the Japanese market as being protected by an unfair trading practice under the Super 301 Provision of the 1988 Trade Act. The two countries then agreed in April to hold talks seeking solutions to the issue within 150 days.

Reflecting much of Allied-Signal's arguments, the U.S. negotiators cited three "facts" they claim indicate the Japanese market for the high-tech alloy is unfairly manipulated, Kawano said.

They said Japan Research and Development Corp. (JRDC), a governmental reasearch body, subsidized a joint research venture among Japanese steel companies to develop amorphous-metal production technology, as well as interfered in licensing negotiations between Japanese companies and Allied-Signal.

Japan countered that JRDC's alleged "interference" in the licensing negotiations was not an established fact. Kawano said the Japanese side pointed out that some Japanese companies have obtained licenses and some others are still negotiating. Japan also insisted JRDC's subsidies were not intended to nurture any specific industry or company.

To the U.S. allegation that it took considerable time for Allied-Signal to obtain a vital patent in Japan, the Japanese side said the period was not extremely long compared with similar cases in the U.S. and West Germany. Japan told the U.S. the Japanese Patent Administration is conducted on the principle of "fairness and nondiscrimination," Kawano said.

Also cited as an unfair practice by the U.S. was an alleged "coordinated boycott" by Japanese electronics companes of Allied-Signal's products. The U.S. side argued that Japanese companies' purchases of only very small amounts of Allied-Signal's amorphous alloy amount to a boycott when the use of the material in the U.S. is increasing rapidly.

Japan said the reliability and cost-efficiency of the metal has yet to be established even in the U.S. Japan also contended that purchasing by a private company is a matter of its own choice, and the government should not intervene in such decisions, Kawamoto said.

Okinawans' Attitude Toward U.S. Bases Reported

OW1405121590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1109 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—Three out of five Okinawans feel that U.S. bases in their prefecture are either unnecessary or pose a danger to Japan's security, according to a survey released Monday by the Prime Minister's Office. In Okinawa, some 35,000 of the 50,000 U.S. military personnel in Japan are stationed.

The survey, conducted last November showed that 60.7 percent of those who responded believe local bases for U.S. military personnel do not serve a worthwhile security purpose. The figure represented an increase of 6.8 percentage points from a similar poll in 1985.

The survey covered 2,000 Okinawans aged 20 years or older, of whom 76.5 percent answered pollsters' questions. Such attitudes toward the bases reflect the dramatic decline in East-West tensions and a series of incidents related to U.S. facilities in the prefecture, an official of the Okinawa Development Agency said.

Regarding Japanese Self-Defense Forces stationed in Okinawa, 56.7 percent of the respondents, up 1.4 points from the previous survey, said their presence was either necessary or inevitable.

DPRK Decision on U.S. MIA Remains Viewed

OW1405140690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1131 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—Japan welcomes as a positive development North Korea's reported decision to return the remains of U.S. soldiers listed as missing in action during the 1950-1953 Korean War, a top Foreign Ministry source said Monday. The source, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the reports appeared to indicate that Pyongyang hopes for an improvement in its relations with Washington.

Reports from the official KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA), monitored in Tokyo earlier Monday, said the remains are to be handed over on May 28 when a group of U.S. Congress members visits the truce village of Panmunjom, which straddles the cease-fire line along the 38th parallel. Neither Japan nor the United States maintains diplomatic relations with North Korea.

Reaction to Proposed Apology to ROK Reported

Ozawa Opposes Apology by Emperor

OW1405104290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0743 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa on Monday criticized as unconstitutional the idea of having Emperor Akihito apologize to South Korean President No Tae-u for Japan's former colonization of Korea.

He made the remarks in a party executives' meeting when responding to LDP House of Councillors member Yuji Osada, who urged the government to deal with the matter carefully in line with the constitutional ban on the emperor's involvement in politics. "It is a matter of course," Ozawa said. "Everybody would think it goes against the constitutional spirit."

Ozawa, who has told the Foreign Ministry of his opinion, also said he would tell South Korean Ambassador to Japan Yi Won-kyong when the two meet Wednesday. The LDP official also said in a press meeting the same day that "it would not be good to use his majesty's words in the political arena on matters of national interest. It would be extremely bad."

No is to visit Japan on May 24-26 and Seoul has demanded the emperor apologize for Japan's past invasion of Korea. Japan annexed and colonized the Korean peninsula between 1910 and 1945.

The late Emperor Hirohito said it was "very regrettable" the two countries had experienced such unhappy days in this century and that they must never be repeated when then South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan visited Japan in 1984. But South Korean Government sources have said they require a more clear-cut apology from the present emperor. No himself was reported to have also mentioned Japan's military advance into the peninsula in the 16th century as an area in bilateral historical relations which also needed reflecting upon.

Senior Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said under the postwar Constitution the emperor's comments have limited legal scope. They said the emperor is not allowed to comment on behalf of the government but is permitted only to say things as a "symbol" of Japanese nationals, not as a "representative" of them.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama has said the emperor will make remarks to No reflecting his own feelings toward establishing a new bilateral relationship.

JSP Official Urges Diet Resolution

OW1405181090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1127 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—A senior Japan Socialist Party [JSP] official on Monday urged the Diet to reflect on Japan's role in World War II and adopt a resolution on it as the nation's highest organ of state power. The official, Shun Oide, reconfirmed JSP Chairwoman Takako Doi's recent comment demanding the legislature and the government officially clarify Japan's war responsibilities to Asian nations.

"It is only right that the Diet should do this by making a resolution on the matter," said Oide, chairman of the JSP Diet Administration Committee.

Oide's comment came as attention is focusing on how Emperor Akihito will mention on the past history between Japan and Korea during a meeting with and also a banquet for South Korean President No Tae-u who is due to visit Japan May 24-26 as a state guest. Japan colonized the Korean peninsula between 1910 and 1945 and brought in a number of Koreans as forced labor. South Korea is reportedly demanding Emperor Akihito's words of apology for Japan's past deeds.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party, meanwhile, on Monday also expressed a negative attitude toward an imperial apology. LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa said it would go against the Constitution, which forbids any political power for the emperor.

Oide said his party welcomes No's request to deliver an address to the Diet. "The South Korean president very much wants to address the Diet," he said. "Our policy is to help enable that, as in the case of previous visiting national leaders." Oide added that JSP members would attend if the presidential speech was realized.

Party Leaders Voice Opposition

OW1405181190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1514 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—Ruling party leaders Monday voiced strong opposition to South Korean desires for a clear expression of regret from Emperor Akihito on Japan's colonial past, objecting to an imperial role in political matters. Opposition leader Takako Doi also objected to an imperial apology, suggesting instead a Diet resolution expressing remorse.

South Korean President No Tae-u, in a Seoul press conference the same day, indicated his desire for a clear apology by the emperor for Japanese actions during its 35-year colonization of the Korean peninsula. No arrives for a three-day visit late next week. But top officials of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party rejected the idea, with one official stating privately there was "no need to prostrate ourselves or bow down and kneel."

A session of the LDP's four top party officials, lead by Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa, agreed that past statements by the late Emperor Hirohito had put an end to the matter of imperial comment. The four also said further comment might invite requests from China and other nations which suffered from Japanese wartime actions.

No said Monday comments made by the late emperor during the 1986 visit of then-President Chon Tu-hwan had fallen short of an apology, failing to satisfy South Korean public opinion. Ozawa, speaking in a post-session press conference, warned against the "political usage" of the imperial chair as a violation of constitutional provisions defining the emperor's role as the symbol of the state.

Japan Socialist Party (JSP) leader Doi also cited constitutional limits in opposing a "political statement" by the emperor. Doi instead called for a Diet resolution recognizing responsibility and expressing remorse for the victims of Japanese military aggression during World War II.

A top Foreign Ministry official avoided comment on No's statements but said the matter was under study, recognizing the strong desire among the South Korean public for a statement from the emperor.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu declared his intention in a Diet session last week to make a forthright statement on Japan's colonial role as the political head of the nation.

Government Spokesman Comments

OW1505061890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0524 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Tuesday he will make a more clear-cut apology for Japan's past actions concerning Korea in a meeting with South Korean President No Tae-u when he makes his state visit to Japan from May 24 to 26. "I will sincerely apologize, reflecting on past history, in our meeting," said Kaifu, responding to a question at the House of Councillors Budget Committee.

No hinted to Japanese reporters in Seoul on Monday that he hopes for a clear apology from Emperor Akihito for the sufferings caused by Japan's 1910-1945 colonial rule of Korea during his meeting with the emperor.

Government Spokesman Misoji Sakamoto, in a regularly scheduled press conference after the morning cabinet meeting, said the emperor's symbolic constitutional role must be taken into account, indicating doubt about whether a more explicit apology could be made by Emperor Akihito than was made by his father, the late Emperor Showa.

Emperor Showa said at a banquest for No's predecessor Chon Tu-hwan in 1984, "It is indeed regrettable that there was an unfortunate past between us for a period in this century and I believe that it should not be repeated again." South Korean officials, expressing dissatisfaction over the late emperor's comments, said they skirted the issue of responsibility.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama avoided responding to No's demand for Emperor Akihito to make an outright apology in a separate press conference after the cabinet meeting, saying that he, Kaifu, and Sakamoto will discuss the matter since the government bears sole responsibility for public statements by the emperor.

Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa, referring also to No's comments, told a morning press conference it is desirable for Japan and South Korea to cooperate for future development, indicating a desire for less emphasis on the past and more toward the future. Ozawa also cautioned against involving the emperor in political issues.

Cabinet ministers agreed Tuesday to refrain from making individual remarks on the issue. Both LDP leaders and the opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) have voiced strong opposition to South Korean calls for a clear expression of regret by Emperor Akihito, objecting that it would be an unconstitutional involvement of the emperor in politics.

JSP Chairwoman Takako Doi on Monday called for a Diet resolution recognizing responsibility and expressing remorse for the victims of Japanese military aggression during World War II. Ozawa made no comments on Doi's proposal, saying that he has not officially confirmed the wording of her statement.

No Tae-u 'Key' Adviser Comments

OW1505112590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—The Korean public had not understood what Japan wanted to say in its past expression of regret over its colonial rule of the Korean peninsula, a key political adviser to South Korean President No Tae-u said Tuesday. Yi Hong-ku, special aide to No for political affairs, told reporters that a statement of apology the late Emperor Hirohito made in 1984 was "so refined" that most Koreans do not understand its meaning.

Emperor Hirohito, in a speech he made at a state banquet he hosted in honor of former Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, said, "It is indeed regrettable that there was an unfortunate past between us for a period in this century and I believe that it should not be repeated again. All we are looking for is basically a rephrased statement of apology based on facts which is clear so that most Koreans can understand it," Yi told the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan.

The controversy over an imperial apology on Japan's 1910-1945 colonial rule of Korea flared up on Monday after No indicated to Japanese reporters in Seoul that he hoped for a clear apology from Emperor Akihito during his upcoming visit to Japan. No is set to meet with Emperor Akihito during his May 24-26 visit, his first trip to Japan since coming to office in 1988.

Both ruling and opposition parties in Japan strongly reacted against No's reported comment, saying it is unconstitutional for the Emperor to become involved in political affairs.

Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Tuesday that he will offer a clear-cut apology to No when they meet in Tokyo.

Yi said the "overall concern" for No's visit was to discuss the future of the Asia-Pacific region and to seek what both South Korea and Japan envision as the most favorable form of society and neighborhood for the future. He said that at this juncture, opportunity is offered to Japan to make an "earnest effort" to put to end to "some of the misgivings of the past."

"No is not coming here just to seek an apology," said Yi, adding that it was unfortunate that so much emphasis was being placed on the issue.

On Korean unification, Yi, who has served as unification minister since No's inauguration in February 1988, noted that the collapse of communist nations in Eastern Europe had shocked North Korea but anticipated that the North would only make adjustments to its present system, not drastic changes. Stressing South Korea's willingness to promote dialogue with the North to eventually create what he called the Korean Commonwealth, Yi expressed concern that unless North Korea changed the Korean peninsula would become an exception to the apparent trend of decreasing tensions in the world.

Yi then mentioned three ways to have Pyongyang "join the bandwagon"—namely, direct contact with South Korea, pressure from nations such as the United States and Japan, and pressure from the Soviet Union. "And that is why we are not making any objection to Western countries developing ties with North Korea," Yi said.

Yi said the end of the cold war confrontation had brought a return to normal geopolitics and said South Korea wanted to establish friendly relations with the Soviet Union and China to try to create a new geopolitical framework in the region.

Referring to recent violent antigovernment demonstrations by students, Yi said their dissatisfaction over the faltering economy and the merger of three political parties was an "understandable part of democratization."

Official Orders Tight Security for No Visit

OW1405181590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1338 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—A top official of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) instructed security officers on Monday to tighten their guard as part of preparations for South Korean President No Tae-u's visit to Japan, scheduled for May 24-26. Tadao Ando, the MPD vice superintendent general, gave the instructions at a meeting with some 150 security officers, including police chiefs and other executive rank staff from all police stations in the metropolitan area.

Ando cautioned them that both leftist and rightist radicals are intensifying their activities opposing No's visit to Japan. He also called for a watch on possible entry into Japan of international terrorists. The Tokyo police have been on strict alert against possible terrorist attacks since the establishment of a special security committee on May 8.

Trade Insurance Doubled on Exports to USSR

OW1405121790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1104 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has doubled the insurance rate on Japanese exports of steel and chemical products to the Soviet Union in the wake of Soviet delays in payments for import contracts, a MITI source said Monday. The rate was raised from 0.01 percent of the export value to 0.02 percent, the source said.

The move was prompted by notices recently submitted by some trading companies informing MITI of the delay, a preliminary step to claiming export insurance payments. "Delays in payments are due to sloppy management by the Soviet trading partners," the source said.

The Soviet Government has relegated part of its authority to trade to public organizations under the perestroyka economic reform program. But the organizations have expanded imports from Japan without giving much thought to when they can get hard currency to be used for payments, the source said.

"Whether such delays are a temporary phenomenon or will continue is not clear yet," he said.

Soviet Patrols Detain Fishermen Off Hokkaido

OW1505105490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0904 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Kushiro, Hokkaido, May 15 KYODO—Soviet patrol boats ordered 26 Japanese fishermen aboard three salmon fishing boats to accompany them, probably to Sakhalin, after detaining them off northern Hokkaido, according to reports reaching a prefectural government office Tuesday. The reports, from other Japanese boats in the area, said four Soviet patrol boats were seen taking the Japanese vessels toward Sakhalin on Sunday. They were spotted at a point about 27 kilometers off Etorofu, one of the four islands known in Japan as the "Northern Territories."

The Northern Territories were seized by the Soviets at the end of World War II, and Japan has been demanding their return.

The crews of the three 19-ton fishing boats were suspected by the Soviets of fishing illegally, either in the open sea or within the 200-mile Soviet Economic Zone, according to the reports. The Soviet authorities have not informed Japan of the seizure of the boats, prefectural government officials said.

Under the Japan-Soviet Fisheries Agreement, patrol boats from the two nations cannot take the other's fishing boats into custody if they inspect them on the high seas. The officials said the Soviet authorities acted against the agreement, and that the Hokkaido Prefectural Government has asked the Fisheries Agency in Tokyo to lodge a protest with the Soviets.

The three boats are the No. 36 Kinei Maru from Samani, and the No. 11 Hokushin Maru and No. 31 Kousei Maru, both of Atsugeshi.

'Top' MITI Official Hails Yen's Upturn

OW1405081590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0710 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—A top trade official Monday said the recent upturn of the yen against the dollar is a move in a favorable direction. Yukiharu Kodama, vice minister of International Trade and Industry [MITI], however, said he is not sure whether the trend will continue.

Speaking at a regular press conference, Kodama said, "You have to see how the U.S. April consumer price index and March trade data to be released during the week will affect the market to read its future determinants."

Finance Official Comments

OW1405122390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1100 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—The yen's recent rise in value indicates that currency market players are beginning to understand the spirit of a statement issued by the Group of Seven (G-7) monetary powers, a senior Finance Ministry official said Monday.

The official, who requested anonymity, told reporters he is "interested" in the advance of the Japanese currency, which closed in Tokyo trading at 153.35 yen to the U.S. dollar Monday after briefly hitting 152.40 yen, the highest level in nearly two months.

The G-7 statement, issued after a meeting of finance chiefs in Washington on May 6, said the yen's current exchange rate level "may have undesirable consequences" for the world economy. The official said speculative rate swings are not desirable but that recent rate fluctuations were not too extreme. The yen's rate is moving at a steady pace, he added.

Bank Governor Expects Yen To Stabilize Higher

OW1505105290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0843 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno said Tuesday he expects to see the yen stabilize at a higher exchange rate against the U.S. dollar, though calling the rapid upturn in the past few days "a little overdone." Mieno, testifying before a Budget Committee meeting of the House of Councilors in the Diet, said it is quite likely that the yen, now in the process of an upward correction, could regain strengthen further and stabilize at a higher level.

The central bank chief cited the country's well-balanced fundamental economic strength as the main factor in reassuring currency market players that the yen had long been undervalued.

Mieno, meanwhile, downplayed the influence of a communique issued nearly a week ago in Washington by finance ministers and central bank chiefs from the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrial nations. Mieno said the G-7 statement, which made special reference to defending the ailing yen, might have played a role in making currency dealers rethink the weaker yen. But he attached more importance to changing perceptions of the underlying strength of the Japanese economy.

Official Says Current Account Surplus Needed

OW1405134090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1301 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—Japan needs a current account surplus to some extent in order to ensure steady economic growth while acting as an exporter of capital, a senior Finance Ministry official said Monday. The official was commenting on a report by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) warning Japan against reducing its external surplus too quickly.

In its semiannual world economic outlook released last week, the IMF said: "The possibility of a rise in world demand for savings associated with recent and prospective developments in Germany and Eastern Europe suggests that it might not be desirable for Japan to eliminate its external surplus over the next few years." While government officials rarely comment on the need for Japan to maintain its external surplus, the Finance Ministry official described the IMF document as "an interesting argument."

"And I'm waiting with interest to see how others will respond," the official said, speaking to reporters on condition of anonymity. The official said a forum should be provided for discussion on the need for a surplus, but noted that it is too early for the government to take up the issue.

The remark came at a time when Japan has been trying hard to slash its massive trade and current account surpluses in a bid to rectify global trade imbalances by taking measures to boost imports and further open its market.

Japan's current account surplus peaked in 1986 at 94.1 billion dollars, but the surplus—a broad measure of the balance of trade in goods and services—has since been on the decline. The nation's current account surplus fell dramatically in fiscal 1989 ended March 31, shrinking 30.8 percent from a year earlier to 53.4 billion dollars.

Foreign Minister Says Uruguay Round Deadlocked

OW1505061990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0528 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said Tuesday the current Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) may not conclude by the end of the year due to persistent differences on key issues among the participants.

Speaking at a regular press conference following a cabinet meeting, Nakayama said, "The efforts to forge a consensus among the countries on some vital issues have become deadlocked. The conclusion of the talks may not be reached until next year," he said. "There is likely to be one or two unofficial ministerial-level meetings to try to reach agreement by the yearend," he said.

The Uruguay round, which started in 1986, is intended to fashion a comprehensive legal framework for more liberalized world trade, including trade in services and so-called intellectual property rights.

The largest snag for the talks to produce a multilateral accord is believed to be the farm issue, on which the U.S. and European Community (EC) stand in outright confrontation. Also considered pivotal for the success of the round are the talks concerning intellectual property rights and textiles.

The Urugauy round is proceeding with a target deadline of July, when a meeting of the trade negotiation committee will be held, for hammering out a rough framework for an overall agreement covering 15 fields, and the final deadline of December, when the ministerial meeting will be convened.

Ministry Clarifies Stance

OW1505130090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—A Foreign Ministry spokesman Tuesday clarified Japan's hopes of seeing the current Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) concluded as scheduled within the year. Taizo Watanabe was clarifying remarks made earlier in the day by Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama in a regular post-cabinet meeting press conference.

Nakayama told reporters that as efforts to forge a consensus among GATT member countries on certain vital issues have become deadlocked, "the conclusion of the talks may not be reached until next year." But Watanabe said Nakayama merely meant to emphasize that some of the problems under negotiation are so difficult to resolve as to have caused some concern of a delay in the conclusion of the current round.

"If the foreign minister's explanation of our position and outlook on the Uruguay Round gave the impression that we are negotiating on the premise that the negotiations will be extended into next year, that is not the case," Watanabe said. "We firmly desire to see (the round) finished within the year as targeted from the start," Watanabe said.

British Trade Minister Talks With Tokyo Press

OW1505103690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0941 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—British Trade and Industry Minister Nicholas Ridley on Tuesday expressed his opposition to the proposed creation of a World Trade Organization (WTO), which would replace the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in governing international trade.

Ridley told a press conference that strengthening GATT was more important than setting up a new international trade body. He said GATT simply needs more authority to settle trade disputes and the power to enforce its rules on member countries.

Ridley's comments countered a proposal made earlier in the month by Canada's International Trade Minister John Crosbie at trade talks among Japan, the United States, Canada, and the 12-state European Community (EC) in Napa, California. The trade ministers who attended the three-day meeting reached a broad agreement on Crosbie's proposal to replace GATT with a more powerful trade group.

Touching on the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Talks, Ridley said Japan should contribute to their success by compromising on the issue of farm subsidies. Agricultural subsidies are one of the key issues to be solved at the talks, due to finish by the end of the year.

Though it is difficult, major countries must place long-term goals ahead of short-term interests, he said.

He proposed devising a set of indexes to measure the levels of various government subsidies for the agricultural sector. Such a method would give countries a better understanding about the degree to which they are protectionist in agriculture and would be helpful when they attempt to shift to freer market policies.

Steel Companies Awarded Contract in Turkey

OW1505121990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1017 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—Nippon Steel Corp. said Tuesday that it and Mitsui and Co. have been awarded a 14 million dollar deal to supply a steel production management system to a Turkish steel producer. The contract has been signed with Erdemir, the second biggest steel concern in Turkey, the company said.

The company said it will dispatch engineers to the country in June to begin the design work on the system, which is expected to be delivered by early 1994.

The system, to be introduced at Erdemir's manufacturing plant on the outskirts of Istanbul, is expected to promote modernization there, by handling procedures from production planning and quality control to plant operations and shipment, it said.

Takako Doi Returns From FRG, France Visits

OW1405102290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0834 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party [JSP] Chairwoman Takako Doi returned to Japan Monday from a 13-day tour of West Germany and France.

Doi met with former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the party chairman, Hans-Jochen Vogel, as well as French President Francois Mitterrand. The No. 1 opposition party chief agreed with the SPD and the Socialist Party of France to begin exchanges with the JSP.

Science Cooperation Accord Signed With France

OW1405085890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0739 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—Japan and France on Monday concluded an accord aimed at enhancing bilateral scientific and technological cooperation, Japanese Government officials said.

Tomoji Oshima, general director of Japan's Science and Technology Agency, and Hubert Curien, French minister of Research and Technology, signed the agreement at a meeting held at the agency in Tokyo. The officials said the agency plans to promote exchanges between researchers and joint projects such as deep sea research and earth observation from outer space.

Firm Given Go-Ahead on Philippines Contract

OW1505113590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—Marubeni Corp. said Tuesday it has been given the go-ahead by the Philippine Government for its planned development of an industrial park there. Marubeni said it will establish a company, jointly with the Japan International Development Organization (JAIDO) and the Philippine Government, to supervise the First Cavite Industrial Park Project, which has been delayed for about one year due to a dispute in the Government.

Since late last year, the Agrarian Reform Department has claimed that the scheme would violate the country's Agrarian Reform Law, which prohibits conversion of farmland into industrial sites, bringing it into conflict with the Trade and Industry Department, a leading supporter of the project.

The stalemate came to an end Tuesday after the Government decided that the project is not subject to the law. The 154-hectare industrial park, expected to be completed in October 1990, is to house about 50 companies from other Asian countries.

Kyodo Oil Buys Stake in Australian Coal Mine

OW1505064790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0618 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—Kyodo Oil Co. said Tuesday it has acquired a 10 percent stake in a medium-sized coal mine in New South Wales, Australia. The company said it has signed a contract with Coalex Pty Ltd. of Australia and Yukong Ltd. of South Korea, co-owners of the mine, Clarence Mining, on the equity stake to secure a steady supply of coal amid growing demand for the natural resource. The Sydney-based Coalex has an 80 percent interest, and the South Korean concern a 10 percent stake in Clarence Mining.

Kyodo Oil, which has become the fourth Japanese oil firm to have a stake in a coal mine overseas, will set up a subsidiary, Kyodo Oil Australia Pty. Ltd., which is to begin operation in July, to look after its interest. The company plans to produce 2.1 million tons of coal in 1991 and 2.2 million tons in the year after, with 200,000 to 300,000 tons to be exported to Japan.

The new production base is expected to help raise Kyodo's coal sales to 1.5 million tons in fiscal 1991 from 1 million tons in fiscal 1989, company officials said.

Joint Business Conference With Canada Opens

OW1405121490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1116 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Hiroshima, May 14 KYODO—Business leaders from Japan and Canada opened their three-day annual economic meeting Monday with the hope of improving trade relations between the two countries. The 13th Japan-Canada businessmen's conference provides a forum for about 350 participants from both countries to discuss energy, finance, mining, forestry, fishery and foods.

Minoru Kanao, chairman of NKK Corp. and leader of the Japanese participants in the talks, told a plenary session of the delegates that economic ties between Japan and Canada are expanding steadily. "Especially remarkable is our cooperation in environmental preservation," he said.

Canadian counterpart Allen T. Lambert said that the ongoing trade talks between Japan and the United States to remove barriers to trade and investment need to be clarified for countries not a party to the negotiations. He said Canada's view is that such trade issues should be discussed at multilateral forums such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

JSP Leader Criticizes Kaifu Electoral Reform

OW1505103490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0812 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairwoman Takako Doi on Tuesday clashed over Kaifu's proposals on reforming the election system. Kaifu met Doi, leader of the largest opposition party, in the Diet to ask her to support the recommendations on electoral reform submitted to him by an advisory body last month.

Doi said the Diet should first enact laws to tighten controls on political funds and to redraw constituencies of the 512-seat House of Representatives to eliminate voting inequities before considering the recommendations of the prime minister's advisory panel.

The Election System Council recommended the establishment of a mixture of single-seat constituencies and proportional representation in place of the current multiple-seat constituencies for lower house elections.

Doi stressed the importance of the Parliament's leading role, saying the ruling and opposition parties should give the resolutions of the Diet priority in going ahead with the proposed reforms.

Following his talk with Doi, Kaifu met Koshiro Ishida, chairman of Japan's second-largest opposition party Komeito, also in the Diet. Ishida expressed his party's opposition to the recommendations of the advisory body, saying a mixture of single-seat constituencies and proportional representation for lower house elections will produce more dead ballots than the current multiple-seat constituencies.

Ishida told Kaifu that the Komeito will consider drawing up a better electoral system to reflect the will of the voters.

Kaifu asked Japan Communist Party (JCP) Chairman Tetsuzo Fuwa to support the political reform drafted by the prime minister's advisory body. But Fuwa stressed the importance of banning donations to politicians by large enterprises, saying the prohibition of such donations is a necessary initial step toward cleaning up Japan's money-oriented politics before the reform drafted by the panel is implemented.

"The JCP disagrees on the political reform itself, which combines single-seat constituencies and proportional representation," Fuwa said.

Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) Chairman Keigo Ouchi also told Kaifu that the DSP objects to the electoral reform plan. Ouchi said the government-controlled plan will "kill" the middle-of-the-road parties and is more beneficial to the ruling Liberal Democratic Party than to minority opposition parties.

But United Social Democratic Party representative Satsuki Eda said his party has agreed in principle on the electoral reform draft.

Mongolia

State, Party Leaders Visit Soviet Union

OW1505100690 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Mongolia's state and party leaders Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat and Gombojabyn Ochirbat are on a working visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet President, Communist Party leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

On Monday, the two Mongolian leaders have met with Mikhail Gorbachev and exchanged the views on revolutionary transformation in the both countries, analyzing the present state and perspectives of the traditional ties between the two countries. The men pointed the need of renewing coopertion in accordance with the demand of the time and spirit of renewal.

In the second half of the day, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural Ochirbat met with the members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Chairman of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Ochirbat with the Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Aleksandr Yakovlev.

The same day, there was held a meeting between Mongolian and Soviet Foreign Minister Gombosuren and Shevardnadze. The latter, with understanding, noted Mongolia's new approach to the settlement of foreign political tasks confronting the country on the basis of conducting world balance course, meeting the national interests as well the country's possibilities.

By the end of the day, the visiting Mongolian leaders held a meeting with Mongolian students at the Moscow State University of Foreign Relations.

Commentary on Visit's Benefits

OW1505032790 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 14 May 90

[Commentary by station observer Galsan]

[Text] Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia, Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat and chairman of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Gombojabyn Ochirbat are on a working visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet President, Gorbachev. In this connection, our observer Galsan writes:

The current visit of Mongolian leaders is expected to raise to a qualitatively new level the traditional Mongol-Soviet relations. Mongolian state and party leaders will meet with the Soviet president and party leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, and exchange views on some issues of bilateral relations and as well as of international life.

Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural plans to meet Chairman of the Soviet Supreme Soviet Anatoliy Lukyanov, while chairman of the MPRP Central Committee will meet with the Politburo member and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Aleksandr Yakovlev, and Mongolian Foreign Minister Gombosuren will have talks with his Soviet counterpart, Shevardnadze.

These meetings and talks will focus on the questions of traditional Mongol-Soviet friendship and cooperation. Lately, the two sides are making joint efforts for further expanding their friendship and cooperation on the principle of equality and mutual benefit and streamlining the bilateral cooperation mechanism in the interests of the ongoing renewal and reconstruction processes in the two countries.

There is the hope that during the present summit meetings and talks the sides will reconsider some issues of the bilateral relations, in part, some agreements and treaties signed in the time of Tsedenbal and Brezhnev as well as discuss issues related to debts and credits.

Early this year the sides had officially declared Mongolia's debts to the Soviet Union as standing at about 10 billion rubles. Here I would like to mention that in 1988 the Soviet leader has proposed to prolong for a long-term or fully cancel debts of underdeveloped countries, speaking from the rostrum of the United Nations General Assembly session. [sentence as heard] In the meantime, at the latest plenary meetings and congresses Mongolia was officially being recognized as an underdeveloped country. So there is the hope that the problem of debts would be probably settled during the present visit of Mongolian leaders to the Soviet Union.

Many other questions related to the Mongol-Soviet relations will surely be discussed during the visit, which is believed to open another bright page in the chronicle of Mongol-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

Observer Comments on Li Peng's USSR Visit

OW1505085990 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 23 Apr 90

["Our" observer's "talk"]

[Text] Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Li Peng starts his official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government. In this connection our observer writes:

The Mongolian People's Republic borders on the Soviet Union in the north and the People's Republic of China in the south. Hence, the relationship between these two great powers tells on political, socioeconomic situation as well as the security of the Mongolian People's

Republic. That is why it is natural that Mongolia centrally [as heard] follows the latest postive changes in Soviet- Chinese relations.

Li Peng's visit is the first official visit of the head of the Chinese Government to the Soviet Union in the past 25 years since Premier of the State Council of China Zhou Enlai visited the Soviet Union in November 1964. The Mongolian People's Republic is interested in maintaining equitable, friendly relations and developing mutually beneficial cooperation with its two neighbors. Hence, the Mongolian people welcome the restoration of relations between the two great powers following the past May visit of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to China.

The Mongolians, with enthusiasm, received the news about the development of new type of relation between the USSR and the People's Republic of China based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

The past one year has witnessed the expansion of Soviet-Chinese relations in many different aspects. The main worth mentioning thing is that these relations are developing steadily, not being affected by various development in the world affairs. The two countries exchanged delegations in different spheres and at different ranks. Suffice it to mention the visit of Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Anatoliy Lukyanov to China and the Soviet visit of Deputy Chairman of the All-China People's Assembly [National People's Congress] Peng Chong. In 1989, the trade turnover between the two countries grew to reach $3 billion; that is, increase by $500 million as against 1988. Since 1983, the two countries have been exchanging students and now over 900 Chinese students study in the Soviet Union while more than 300 Soviet students study in the People's Republic of China.

A number of important international matters alongside with bilateral issues are standing on the agenda of the talks to be held during the present official visit of Li Peng to the Soviet Union. The question of elimination of military confrontation stands as the central issue at the planned talks. The progress in this regard would be of very significance for Mongolia, for it could positively influence the timetable of withdrawal of Soviet troops temporarily stationed on Mongolian territory. In this very sense, Li Peng's visit to the Soviet Union goes far beyond the limits of bilateral relations and will undoubtedly play an important role in strengthening ties in the Asia-Pacific region.

Center To Promote Open-Door Economic Policy

OW1505105690 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] A permanently functioning business center was opened in Ulaanbaatar with the aim to promote the realization of the open-door economic policy. It offers paid commercial services, help in the organization of exhibitions and fairs, and in signing of agreements and contracts on the realization of products and services.

The center will also give professional advice and recommendations on issues of defending intellectual property, consultations on programming new technology and patent etc.

It will also help Mongolian business organizations to establish contacts with the related foreign firms and individuals.

Hural Presidium Sets Elections for 29 July

LD1405135590 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1251 GMT 14 May 90

[Excerpt] Ulaanbaatar (ADN corrspondent)—The hurals (parliaments) at all levels will be elected on the last Sunday of July in the Mongolian People's Republic, according to a decree by the Presidium of the People's Great Hural published in Ulaanbaatar on Monday. On 29 July the electors will also be given a ballot for their favored party.

This vote will be consulted for the formation of the Small Hural which, according to the latest constitutional amendment, will be active as a legislative and controlling standing parliament. Contrary to a negotiating protocol between the government and the coalition of democratic forces, only 25 percent—rather than all the deputies of the Small Hural—will be elected on the basis of the party vote. The remaining three-fourths will be elected from among the deputies of the new People's Great Hural. [passage omitted]

National Progressive Party Holds First Congress

OW1405113490 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] The National Progressive Party of Mongolia held its first congress in Ulaanbaatar on May 13, with 637 delegates taking part.

It has adopted the program and goals of the party, which define the National Progressive Party as a political organization working for the creation of a humane, democratic society on the basis of the existing laws of national development. The National Progressive Party considers that the restoration of the conditions of Mongolian statehood goes well with the task of present-day political renewal, in part with the ideas of Soviet pluralism, the vice president to be elected, parliamentarianism, and presidential power. [sentence as heard]

In economic matters, it comes out for the development of all forms of property, transition to a market-oriented economy, and, in international policy, it advocates the principle of neutrality on the basis of consolidating the country's independence.

North Korea

South's 'Battleship' Infiltrates North Waters

SK1505141090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1320 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Today the South Korean puppets have perpetrated the grave military provocation of illegally infiltrating a group of battleships [chontuhamson] deep into the territorial waters of the West Sea of our country.

At around 1422 [0522 GMT] today, the South Korean puppets infiltrated a puppet naval battleship, which had been harbored at Taechong Island, into the waters near 37 degrees 47 minutes north latitude and 125 degrees 30 seconds east longitude, southwest off (?Changsan) Cape in the West Sea of our country. After this, at around 1444 and 1452, they committed the hostile act of infiltrating again two battleships deep into the territorial waters west off (?Changsan) Cape.

Naval patrol ships of the Korean People's Army [KPA], which were performing a routine maritime patrol guard duty with alertness to firmly defend our socialist fatherland, were ordered to move out and sailed to the sea spot.

When their criminal attempt at aggression was frustrated by the emergency sailing of the KPA naval patrol ships, the wretches hurriedly fled southward.

The fact that the incident of the South Korean puppets' infiltration of battleships did not turn into an armed clash between the two sides was totally attributable to the high patience and self-restraint shown by the marine guards and artillery of our People's Army.

The South Korean puppets openly infiltrated battleships deep into our side's territorial waters in broad daylight. This is the wretches' deliberate and premeditated provocation maneuvers to further aggravate the strained situation on the Korean peninsula while seeking only confrontation and war.

The soldiers of our People's Army are keenly watching with a high revolutionary vigilance the new war provocation maneuvers which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are repeatedly perpetrating against the northern half of the Republic.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must look straight at the grave situation, which is constantly prevailing on the Korean peninsula due to their successive military provocation maneuvers, and must not indiscriminately run wild.

Continued War Games Staged Against DPRK

SK1405151590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets continue staging war exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On May 10 the U.S. imperialists brought nine assault planes "A-6" based on the large carrier midway of the seventh fleet to the sky above South Korea and let them fly repeatedly over Chongju, Kwangju and Taegu in a night attack rehearsal aimed at a surprise attack on the depth and coastal targets of the northern half of Korea, according to military sources.

Earlier, on May 6, they brought nine Midway-based assault planes "A-6" to the sky above the area adjacent to the Military Demarcation Line and let them stage an exercise to be familialized with the terrain of South Korea for a "case of emergency".

From around 9 hours to 17 hours on May 11 the U.S. imperialists brought to the air above South Korea formations of overseas-based fighter-bombers, assault planes, pursuit planes and airborne warning and control planes such as "F- 16", "A-4", "FA-18" and "OA-10" and let them fly above Chechon and other areas in a combined strike exercise simulating a preemptive strike at the northern half of Korea.

And the South Korean puppets massively mobilized from May 8 motorized infantry units, special units, tank and armoured vehicle motorized units, and artillery units and staged an exercise of round-the-clock attack, field mobile exercise, "infiltration" exercise, combined "guerrilla" exercise and mobile exercise by a train and war games of other names directed against the northern half of the country.

All these facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are working desperately to heighten the tension on the Korean peninsula.

Minnyonchu Denounces Anti-DLP Suppression

SK1405105490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—Yi Chae-o, spokesman of the Committee for the Promotion of Democratic Alliance (Minnyonchu), published a commentary on May 11 denouncing the South Korean fascist clique for harshly suppressing the people's struggle against the "Democratic Liberal Party", according to a report.

He criticised the No Tae-u clique for branding the anti-"DLP" struggle of students and people held across South Korea on May 9 as "seditious demonstrations" though it was an eruption of the resentment of the people against the present "government" which is corrupt and incompetent.

He warned that if the present "government" tries to put down the anti-"DLP" struggle of the people, it will encounter an all-people resistance.

SKNDF Leader Speaks on Kwangju Uprising

SK1205044490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Havana May 10 (KCNA)—Yi Sang-chol, chief of the mission of the "South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF]" (Hhanminjon) in Havana said that the Kkwangju uprising in May 1980 was a patriotic and righteous massive resistence against the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group and for freedom, democracy and reunification.

At the press conference held in Havana Wednesday [9 May] on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju uprising, he denounced with towering indignation the unheard-of brutal suppression of the Chon Tu-hwan group which murdered thousands of people and wounded some 15,000 people in Kwangju.

Referring to the significance of the Kwangju uprising, he noted what is most important was that it opened a new era of anti-U.S. independence in the South Korean social movement.

Through the Kwangju massacre, the South Korean people shook themselves free from the nightmare of worship and flunkeyism towards the United States and clearly realized that the United States is not "liberator" or "supporter" but the plunderer, aggressor and the very one responsible for the territorial division, he said.

Recalling that the struggle of students and workers surged to a new high around the 30th anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising in South Korea, he said that the downfall of the U.S. imperialists and the pro-American reactionary forces and the victory of the national, democratic, patriotic forces in South Korea are inevitable.

DFRF Appeal to South on Kwangju Anniversary

SK1205112390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1104 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF] today published an appeal to the South Korean people on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising.

The Kwangju uprising in which all the 800,000 Kwangju citizens held high the torch of resistance as messengers of democracy was a death-defying resistance which dealt a heavy blow at the colonial domination of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist rule of the dictators and demonstrated the patriotic stamina of the nation and a great heroic deed which will shine in the annals of the country, the appeal says.

It notes that an intolerable situation resembling the Kwangju bloodbath is being created again in South Korea by the savage sword-brandishing of the fascist dictators.

The appeal continues:

As long as the U.S. colonial rule and the fascist dictatorship remain, the Kwangju resistance must continue in South Korea. Not 800,000 people but 8 million, tens of millions of people, should join the ranks of resistance and lift the torch of independence and reunification against imperialism and fascism, in ten, twenty cities, not in one city.

The South Korean people should turn out as one man in the nationwide anti-U.S. struggle to terminate the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea and get its forces and nuclear weapons withdrawn from there.

They should more vigorously wage the democratic resistance against the fascist dictatorship to oust No Tae-u, lifting ever higher the banner of the anti-fascist struggle which they have already raised. A more valiant struggle should be waged to turn the "National Security Law" and other fascist laws into democratic laws, replace the fascist order backed by repressive tools with democratic order and build a true democratic political party on the grave of the "Democratic Liberal Party", a fascist party.

A resolute fight should be waged for the immediate release of all the detainees including the labor and peasant movement leaders, youth, students and democratic figures who have been arrested on unwarrantable charges.

To see the reunification of the country in the 90s is the common desire and will of the North and the South.

Let us all pool wisdom and strength together and open the door to reunification!

Let us pull down the concrete wall built by the splittists and bring as soon as possible the day of free travel and complete opening when the terrestrial vein of this land and the blood vein of the nation will be rejoined!

Let us all turn out as one man to accomplish the cause of reunification by means of founding an independent and neutral confederal state, transcending differences in ideology and system.

Let us powerfully advance along the road of patriotism to check and frustrate the moves of the splittists pursuing the "two Koreas" policy and reunify the country into one!

Workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, religionists and people of other strata in South Korea should start a powerful grand march for independence, democracy and reunification, all of them united closely, regardless of political view, religious belief, ism and grouping.

The South Korean people should have deeper conviction of victory and continue their unyielding struggle until the desire of the Kwangju uprisers is realised and South Korea is made independent and democratic.

Chief of Hanminjon Mission in Pyongyang Speaks

SK1505110390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—Cho Il-min, chief of the Pyongyang Mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon), gave a lecture on May 14 at Kim Chong-tae University of Education in Haeju, South Hwanghae Province.

He said the anti-U.S. movement in South Korea forms the main stream of the movement for a change in the South and has been activated to an unprecendented extent notably from 1987.

The change in the South Korean people's view on the United States has made anti-Americanism take root in South Korea and wt has finally turned it from a tranquil zone out of the reach of anti-Americanism to a turbulent zone of anti-Americanism, he remarked.

In his lecture given on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising that broke out in May 1980, Cho Il-min explained about the background and character of this uprising and its historical significance and about the trend of the movement for a social change in South Korea after the uprising.

He pointed out that the Kwangju popular uprising, a massive armed resistance, was a people's resistance which represents the highest phase in the history of the South Korean people's movement.

The Kwangju resistance is of particular historical significance because it was a renovative popular uprising which brought about a fundamental turn in the movement for a change in the South, he said, and stressed:
Witnessing and experiencing the Kwangju tragedies directly, the South Korean people woke up at last from the nightmare of foolish illusion about the United States and become conscious of being the master in shaping their own destiny.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence following the resistance has been waged in close combination with the anti-fascist struggle for democracy and for national reunification.

The people in the South dealt a heavy blow at the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u military clique through their June 10 resistance for democracy in 1987 and have victoriously waged the just struggle for independence, democracy and reunification, tearing down the barrier of anti-communism and spreading the spirit of reunification in alliance with communism and the north through the struggle for North-South student talks in 1988 and the struggle for participation in the Pyongyang festival in 1989.

As a result, the movement for terminating the colonial fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and building an independent society has become more brisk than ever before and the struggle to pull down the cursed reinforced concrete wall and realise complete opening and free travel between the North and the South is rising to a crescendo.

It is unthinkable apart from the great vitality of the chuche idea deeply rooted in the hearts of the people in the South that the KBS unionists and Hyundai Group workers in Ulsan have staged the daring anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle from April in solidarity with students and the struggle to crush the "Democratic Liberal Party" framed up according to a script of U.S. imperialism is spreading all over South Korea.

Cho Il-min met with teachers and students of the university.

Reunification Said 'Noble National Duty' of All

SK1505102690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article entitled "It Is Noble National Duty to Fight for National Reunification".

Noting that it is the noble national duty of the Korean people in the North, the South and overseas to strive to carry into effect the new reunification proposal put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and fight for the independent and peaceful reunification of the county, the article says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:
"It is the noble national duty of the entire Korean people to fight for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

It is the noble national duty of the entire Korean people to fight for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, above all because the struggle for national reunification is a nation-wide cause of realizing Chajusong of the Korean nation throughout the country.

The reunification of our country is, in essence, a question of restoring the lost territory and people from the foreign imperialists and securing national sovereignty throughout the country.

If national sovereignty, an inviolable basic right of the nation, is to be secured, territorial integrity and national reunification must be achieved.

Only then is it possible to ensure national sovereignty throughout the country and exercise it legitimately. Therefore not only some divided residential quarters and some particular persons but the whole nation must rise in the struggle to get the U.S. imperialists withdrawn from South Korea and reunify the country by their concerted efforts, transcending differences in ideology, system, political view, religious belief and idea.

To fight for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is a noble national duty of the entire

Korean people because the Koreans in the North, South and overseas are the subject of reunification.

The subject of national reunification is the entire Korean nation.

To fight for the reunification of our country, a question which should be solved by the Korean nation themselves without any outside interference, is the sacred national duty of overseas Koreans as well as those in the North and the South of Korea.

Struggling for the country's independent and peaceful reunification is a noble national duty of all the Korean people also because this struggle is a sacred one for uniform development and eternal prosperity of our country and nation.

The national reunification is an important question bearing on the destiny of the Korean nation. With our country left divided the entire fellow countrymen can not rid themselves of sufferings and misfortunes from national division, nor can the uniform development of the country and national prosperity be achieved.

To reunify the divided country is the noble cause of the uniform development and prosperity of our nation, and it is the noble national duty of the entire Korean people in the North and the South and overseas. Everyone who has the blood of the Korean nation should deeply cherish his mission to history and the nation, turn out in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and do his bit, upholding the new national reunification proposal put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year address.

'Concrete Wall Exists' Says WWPUS Chairman

SK1505045390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Workers World Party of the United States [WWPUS] led by chairman of the national committee of the party Sam Marcy which arrived here on May 8 has visited the tower of the chuche idea, the arch of triumph, the grand people's study house, the Pyongyang maternity hospital, the May Day Stadium, Panmunjom and other places and saw a circus show.

It also saw the concrete wall built by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique in the area along the Military Demarcation Line.

The head of the delegation said he personally confirmed that there really exists a concrete wall bisecting Korea into North and South. He continued:

The United States is denying the existence of the concrete wall. This is a stereotyped method of the imperialists. More than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons are now deployed in South Korea. For the peaceful reunification of Korea, it is imperative for the United States to withdraw all its nuclear weapons and troops from South Korea.

He stressed that he would inform many people of the existence of the concrete wall and that the disgusting concrete wall must be pulled down.

U.S. Official's Remarks on 'Withdrawal' Cited

SK1505051190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—Carl Ford, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense for Asian security affairs, told "Voice of America" some time ago that a complete withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea was not the intention of the United States and that if a war broke out in Korea, the U.S. forces would participate in it.

Commenting on this, a NODONG SINMUN news analyst today says:

This made it plain what the U.S. ruling quarters are after in their noisy talk about "peace" and "detente" on the Korean peninsula and "cutback" of the U.S. forces.

By stating that the U.S. forces would be left in South Korea, the U.S. ruling quarters mean that they would perpetuate their military occupation of South Korea and colonial rule there. To ignite a new war on the Korean peninsula with South Korea as the military bridgehead and nuclear forward base—this is the immediate target of the Asia-Pacific stragegy and anti-socialist strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

As Carl Ford's remarks suggest, the U.S. imperialists are staging never-ceasing war exercises to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea together with the South Korean puppets and, when a war breaks out, they will carry into practice what they have cultivated in the war games. This shows that the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is chiefly aimed at unleashing a war against the North.

The U.S. imperialists are, in fact, watching for a chance to set fire to the tinderbox of war. They are deliberately aggravating tensions and leading the situation to the brink of war to this end.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their war policy increase tensions on the Korean peninsula and threaten peace in Asia and the rest of the world. The U.S. imperialists must pull their forces and nuclear weapons out of South Korea and give up their adventurous war plots in keeping with the global trend of detente.

Further on Visit of Pakistani Delegation

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

SK1205102190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], gave a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall today in honor of the delegation of the Pakistan People's Party headed by its Chairperson Begum Nusrat Bhutto on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

When Comrade Kim Il-song conducted Begum Nusrat Bhutto into the banquet hall, the participants warmly welcomed them with loud applause.

Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech.

Then, Begum Nusrat Bhutto spoke next.

Present on invitation at the banquet were the members of the delegation of the Pakistan People's Party and the suite members.

Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Choe Tae-pok and Hwang Chang-yop, secretaries of the party Central Committee, and other cadres were present.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere from the beginning to the end.

Kim Delivers Banquet Speech

SK1505004790 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 12 May 90

[Speech by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the DPRK, at a banquet in honor of the delegation of the Pakistan People's Party headed by its chairperson, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on 12 May—read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Chairperson Nusrat Bhutto, Pakistani guests, comrades, and friends:

Respected Chairperson Nusrat Bhutto is now visiting our country with warm friendly sentiment in the good season of fresh verdure.

I am greatly pleased at my reunion in Pyongyang with you, Nusrat Bhutto, a close friend of ours, after an interval of 14 years since our last meeting. I think that your present visit to our country as head of your party delegation clearly shows that you treasure our friendship and trust our party and that you have a noble desire to develop the friendship between our two parties and two peoples.

On behalf of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and on my own, I bid a warm welcome to you Nusrat Bhutto, Pakistan People's Party [PPP] chairperson, and your company on your visit to our country.

Respected Chairperson Nusrat Bhutto, you are a renowned woman political figure with a strong sense of justice and a firm will. Since the days when you were young, you have been working on the political arena for the just cause of social progress and women's rights. In spite of tortuous events and many trials in your life, you have, with unwavering conviction, unswervingly kept to the road of struggle you yourself chose. As PPP chairperson and as a senior minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, you are now working energetically for the development of your party and the prosperity of your country. For this you enjoy respect and love from your party members and your country's people.

On this important occasion when we meet each other again after many years and share each other's inmost feelings, I respectfully recollect His Excellency Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the closest friend of yours and the late prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

His Excellency Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was our old friend. In his lifetime he did a lot of good things for the development of friendship between Korea and Pakistan. When he was the leader of the Pakistani people, our two countries established diplomatic relations on the basis of independence and developed the relations of friendship and cooperation in many spheres. The services rendered by his excellency in the annals of friendship between our two countries are shining still today, and our people do not forget him.

Our party treasures its friendship with the PPP which was found by His Excellency Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and is now led by Nusrat Bhutto.

Both Korea and Pakistan are situated in Asia and our two parties are working for peace in Asia and for the building of a new, independent society. The looks of Asia have fundamentally changed with the current of the age of independence when the people are opposed to all manner of domination and subjugation and are following the road of independence, and the Asian people are now making a vigorous advance along the road to independence, sovereignty, and the creation of a new life.

The PPP and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan are working hard to achieve national unity and the stability of the country based on justice and equality and to build a progressive and democratic Pakistan. In the international relations they are following an independent, nonalignment policy. The Korean people sincerely wish the friendly Pakistani people a greater success in the struggle to attain the independent development and prosperity of their country in accordance with the policies of the PPP headed by you, Chairperson Nusrat Bhutto, and of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Her Excellency Benazir Bhutto.

Our party is now working hard to build a socialist paradise on this land by implementing the chuche idea and reunify the country on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity.

We are grateful to the PPP and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for their interest in the question of Korea's reunification and for their support to the proposals of our party and the government of our Republic to reunify the country.

Our people's struggle for national reunification is still arduous, but we will remove the obstacles and difficulties lying in the way of the country's reunification with the united efforts of the entire nation and unfailingly achieve the cause of reunification, the supreme, long-cherished desire of our nation.

In developing friendship between our two parties it is important for their leaders to share each other's experiences and opinions by visiting and contacting each other.

The present visit to our country by the PPP delegation led by Chairperson Nusrat Bhutto, will undoubtedly be an important opportunity to deepen understanding and trust between our two parties and two peoples and extend and develop their friendly and cooperative relations onto a higher stage.

In the future, too, our party will make every effort to further its relations of friendship and cooperation with your party on the principles of independence, equality, and mutual respect.

Availing myself of this occasion filled with friendship sentiment, I wish this visit to our country by the PPP delegation headed by its Chairperson Nusrat Bhutto to be successful and to come to a good fruition. I propose a toast to the friendship and solidarity between the WPK and the PPP, to the strengthening and development of the PPP, to the health of respected Chairperson Nusrat Bhutto, to the health of the Pakistani guests, and to the health of the comrades and friends attending here.

Nusrat Bhutto Speaks at Banquet

SK1205104090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—KCNA Nusrat Bhutto, chairperson of the Pakistan People's Party, delivered a speech today at the banquet arranged by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

On behalf of the members of my delegation and myself, I would like to express our sincere thanks to you, Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, for the warm welcome and generous hospitality that has been extended to us, she said, and went on:

My visit to your great country has special significance for me, personally, as the decision to establish relations between our two countries was taken by the first government of the Pakistan People's Party led by my late husband Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Later, I had the privilege of accompanying him on an historic visit to your country in May 1976, the memory of which is still vivid in my mind.

I feel completely at home in your beautiful country, thanks to the warmth and friendship that I have experienced, here. I look forward to observing at first hand the magnificent achievements of the great Korean people under the inspiring leadership of your excellency.

You have led the Korean people with distinction and they have benefitted immensely due to your foresight and revolutionary leadership. The brilliant concept of "chuche" has revolutionised the lives of the Korean nation. You accomplished the historical founding of D.P.R.K., a true sovereign state of the people and opened up a new era of prosperity which had never been witnessed in the nation's 5,000-year history.

You will be pleased to know that after a lapse of 11 years, our party has picked up the threads and we are once again engaged in the herculean task of nation building. Our government is committed to the alleviation of the people's problems and elimination of socio-economic inequalities and injustices. Our objective is the creation of a welfare state in Pakistan.

In order to accelerate economic growth and to ameliorate the lot of the farming and non-farming rural communities, the elected government of Pakistan has launched a vigorous socio-economic programme, called "the people's programme". The programme is aimed at providing the basic needs of the people. As a non-aligned country, Pakistan resolutely supports anti-colonial and anti-apartheid struggles, as well as the movement for liberation and self-determination in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Pakistan strictly follows the policy of non-alignment, and has developed and expanded its relations with the major powers, as well as with our neighbouring countries.

With India, we seek the establishment of tension-free, good neighbourly and cooperative relations, based on the principle of sovereign equality. Our government seeks a solution of the Kashmir dispute, in accordance with the relevant United Nations' resolutions which envisage right of self-determination for the Kashmir people. The former Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru had accepted these resolutions and the idea of plebiscite contained therein.

Pakistan would like to see an early end of the Afghan conflict, so that the large number of Afghan refugees, who have taken shelter in our country, can return to their homes in peace and honour. This is only possible, once a broad- based Afghan Government, acceptable to all the people of Afghanistan is established there.

Pakistan has enjoyed ties of close friendship with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the able leadership of Marshal Kim Il-song. We have watched with great interest your remarkable progress in the field of economic development. The successful holding of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in 1989 was an eloquent tribute to the great Korean people for their dedication, industriousness and creativity. As your friends and well-wishers, we feel proud of your achievements and wish you still greater success in the future.

We are gratified at the process of detente between the super-powers and hopeful that it would have a positive impact towards the relaxation of tensions in the Korean peninsula. In this context, I would like to reiterate that Pakistan remains unalterably committed to the peaceful reunification of Korea. We fully support the efforts of the Korean people to reunite their homeland. It is our hope that your excellency's unwavering endeavour towards this end would achieve success, and that Korea will be one, once again.

Both Pakistan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are active members of the Non-aligned Movement. Both the countries are striving to maintain identity in the political and economic fields. There is completely identity of views between us on issues relating to the promotion of world peace, non-interference in other countries' internal affairs and for peaceful co-existence.

I am convinced that our combined efforts will serve towards further flourishing the fraternal and cooperative relations which so happily exist between our two countries, two governments and the two peoples. I am confident that my current visit to your great country will contribute to the enhancement of these relations to our mutual advantage.

Talks Held With Kim Il-song

SK1205105990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—Talks were held here today between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], and Begum Nusrat Bhutto, chairperson of the Pakistan People's Party.

Present there on our side were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; and other officials concerned.

Present on the opposite side were the members of the delegation R.K Soomro, vice-chairperson of the Sindh Provincial Committee of the Pakistan People's Party [PPP] and member of parliament; Qayoom Nizami, member of the Central Executive Committee, and information secretary, of the PPP; Ghiasuddin Janbaz, member of the Central Executive Committee, and political and educational secretary of the PPP; Iqbal Yousuf, general secretary of the Sindh Provincial Committee of the PPP; Jamal Khattak, general secretary of the North-West Frontier Provincial Committee of the PPP; Jamal Jogezai, general secretary of the Balochistan Provincial Committee of the PPP; Anjuman Ara Khanzada, private secretary of the chairperson of the PPP. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song, Bhutto Exchange Gifts

SK1205111590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1058 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], on May 12 received a gift from Begum Nusrat Bhutto, Chairperson of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP).

Present there were members of the delegation of the PPP.

On hand were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and officials concerned.

Comrade Kim Il-song presented a gift to Chairperson Begum Nusrat Bhutto.

Bhutto Supports Reunification

SK1205113490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1114 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—I would like to reiterate that Pakistan remains unalterably committed to the peaceful reunification of Korea, said Chairperson Begum Nusrat Bhutto in her speech at a banquet hosted today by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

We fully support the efforts of the Korean people to reunite their homeland, she said, adding: We hope that your excellency's unwavering endeavour towards this end would achieve success, and that Korea will be one, once again.

Noting that both Pakistan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are active members of the Non-aligned Movement, Begum Nusrat Bhutto said both the countries are striving to maintain identity in the political and economic fields.

There is completely identity of views between us on issues relating to the promotion of world peace, non-interference in other countries' internal affairs and for peaceful co-existence, she stressed.

I am convinced, she said, that our combined efforts will serve towards further flourishing the fraternal and cooperative relations which so happily exist between our two countries, two governments and the two peoples. I am confident that my current visit to your great country will contribute to the enhancement of these relations to our mutual advantage, she added.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

SK1205113690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1118 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from Begum Nusrat Bhutto, chairperson of the Pakistan People's Party, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

The gift was handed today by Begum Nusrat Bhutto to Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council.

Visits Kim Il-song's Birthplace

SK1205114090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1121 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—Begum Nusrat Bhutto, chairperson of the Pakistan People's Party, on an official goodwill visit to Korea, went to historic Mangyongdae on the outskirts of Pyongyang today together with the members of her delegation.

At the old home in Mangyongdae where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was born and spent his childhood, cultivating his grand aspirations for the revolution, the guests looked round with deep interest the historical materials preserved there with good care, listening to the immortal story about the historical home.

They posed for a souvenir picture.

The guests were accompanied by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council.

She and her entourage also visited the Mangyongdae school Children's Palace today and appreciated a performance given by art circle members of the palace.

Delegation on Sightseeing Tour

SK1305110690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) headed by its Chairperson Begum Nusrat Bhutto today visited the West Sea barrage damming off the rough sea in the eight kilometre section at the estuary of the Taedong river.

The guests went round locks of the barrage, the swing bridge and other facilities of the barrage built by soldiers of the Korean People's Army and constructors in a short period of five years with our own design, our own technique and our own strength, upholding our party's far-reaching plan of grand nature-remaking and mounted the observation platform to enjoy a bird's-eye view of the barrage and the scenery around it.

They also inspected the Taean heavy machine complex.

They went round with keen interest the major production processes of the complex which produces ordered equipment such as large generators and transformers.

They called at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in the capital.

The guests were accompanied by Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and officials concerned.

They saw a music and dance performance given by artistes of the Mansudae art troupe.

Delegation Tours University

SK1405113690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Pakistan People's Party led by Begum Nusrat Bhutto, chairperson of the party, on an official goodwill visit to Korea today visited the University of National Economy and the Pyongyang metro.

At the University of National Economy, a base for the training of state economic management officials, the guests saw round the study rooms giving a scientific, theoretical and visual exposition of the originality and validity of the taean work system, a communist system of industrial management, and the agricultural guidance system which were created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and study rooms for different branches of the national economy.

The delegation went to the Pyongyang metro and saw the facilities, mural paintings and other things with deep interest.

It was accompanied by Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council.

Talks Held Between Officials

SK1405121290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—Talks were held here today between officials of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and the Pakistan People's Party [PPP].

Present at the talks on our side were Kim Yong-sun, member of the WPK Central Committee and director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the WPC Central Committee, and officials concerned. Present on the opposite side were R.K. Soomro, vice- chairperson of the Sindh Provincial Committee of the PPP and member of the Parliament, Qayoom Nizami, member of the Central Executive Committee and information secretary of the PPP, Ghiasuddin Janbaz, member of the Central Executive Committee and political and educational secretary of the PPP, Iqbal Yousuf, general secretary of the Sindh Provincial Committee of the PPP, Jamal Khattak, general secretary of the North-West Frontier Provincial Committee of the PPP, and Jamal Jogezai, general secretary of the Balochistan Provincial Committee of the PPP. They exchanged experiences of party work and views on development of the friendly relations between the two parties at the talks. The talks took place in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Delegation Completes Visit

SK1505041590 Pyongyang KCNA English 0401 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Pakistan People's Party led by its Chairperson Begum Nusrat Bhutto left Pyongyang Tuesday by special plane after paying an official goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

The guests were warmly farewelled at the airport by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; and other officials concerned.

Present there were Jafar Habib, Pakistani ambassador e.p. to Korea, and his embassy officials and foreign diplomatic envoys here.

A farewell function took place at the airport.

Chairperson Begum Nusrat Bhutto in company with Vice-President Yi Chong-ok reviewed an honor guard of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

She was warmly seen off by thousands of Pyongyangites who came out to the airport with flags of Korea and Pakistan and bunches of flowers in their hands.

Nusrat Bhutto Sends Thanks

SK1505111390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, today received a message of thanks from Begum Nusrat Bhutto, chairperson of the Pakistan People's Party, leaving Korea.

I am convinced, says the message, that the correct analysis of the present situation by Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song and your wise idea of further developing the friendly and constructive cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Pakistan People's Party and between the two governments will make a sound basis of the common efforts to expand and develop the bilateral relations still more.

I will convey to the Pakistani Government and people the warm and friendly sentiments and earnest desire of the leadership and people of the DPRK to contribute to the greater wellbeing and prosperity of the two peoples by further consolidating the relations existing between the two countries.

She says she was deeply impressed during her visit by the chuche idea, especially by the great development achieved by the people of the great country under the wise and historic leadership of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song stresses the message.

Kim Il-song Receives Thanks From Mubarak

SK1405231290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message of thanks from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt Monday leaving Pyongyang.

The message expressed satisfaction over the fact that the two state leaders at their talks held in an atmosphere of friendship and amity concentrically discussed matters of mutual concern for the two countries and reached a consensus of views on the need to do the utmost to realise the desire of the two peoples for building a prosperous and happy society.

It sincerely wished President Kim Il-song good health and happiness and the friendly people of the DPRK constant prosperity and development.

Daily Quoted on Growing DPRK, Iranian Ties

SK1405063090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0546 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today carries an article on the lapse of one year since the visit to Korea by His Eminence Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, spiritual leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, expressing the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Iran will grow stronger and develop in the future.

The meeting and talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his eminence Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i marked an immortant occasion in developing the Korea-Iran relations of friendship and cooperation to a new higher stage, the article says, and continues:

The peoples of Korea and Iran, both non-aligned countries in Asia, are fighting for independence, against imperialism, and for peace, security and social progress.

The Iranian Government and people are now waging a vigorous struggle to courageously smash the imperialists' ceaseless aggressive and interventionist moves, defend the gains of the Islamic revolution and convert the ceasefire into a durable peace.

The Iranian people are also actively striving to heal the damages from the war, guarantee the stability of the country as a whole and build a new Iran, independent and prosperous.

Pursuing the non-aligned foreign policy, the Iranian Government is opposing the aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres of imperialists and racists and developing friendly and cooperative relations with the developing countries.

The Korean people extend full support to the Iranian people's struggle to maintain Chajusong, convert the ceasefire into a durable peace and accelerate the post-war rehabilitation and construction.

They sincerely wish the Iranian people greater success in their endeavours to build a new society, rich and prosperous.

Iranian President Meets DPRK Delegation

SK1505043890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—Iranian President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani on May 13 met a DPRK Government economic delegation led by Kim Tal-hyon, chairman of the External Economy Commission.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of President Kim Il-song to the Iranian president.

The Iranian president expressed the belief that the good relations of friendship and cooperation forged between Iran and Korea will continue strengthening and developing.

He said that Iran will make active efforts to make the Korean people lead a happy life in a reunified country.

Chinese Communist Party Friendship Group Arrives

SK1105151590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA)—A friendship visiting group of the Communist Party of China headed by Wang Qun, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Regional Committee of the CPC, and Alba Chavez, director of the Board of the International Institute of the chuche idea and vice-president of the Guayaquil University of Ecuador, and his companion arrived here today.

Publishing, Mining Delegations Leave for PRC

SK1205112090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1103 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Foreign Languages Publishing House headed by its director and editor-in-chief Kim Tok-hyon, a mining industry delegation of Korea headed by vice-minister of mining industry Kim Chun-sik and a delegation of KULLOJA headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Yi Chang-son left here today for China.

Vice President Meets Chinese Ministry Delegation

SK1505111090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—Vice-President Yi Chong-ok today met and had a friendly talk with a delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Supervision headed by Vice-Minister He Yong at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

Present there were Yom Sang-ki, vice-chairman of the State Control Commission of the Central People's Committee, and Chiang Zhengcai, charge d'affaires ad interim of Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

O Chin-u Receives Outgoing Bulgarian Envoy

SK1105151090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA)—O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, today met and had a conversation with Petur Danailov, Bulgarian ambassador to Korea who paid a farewell call on him.

Kim Yong-nam Meets With GDR Ambassador

SK1505105090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on May 15 met and had a conversation with Klaus Zorn, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to Korea, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him.

Editorial on Indoctrination Through 'Relics'

SK1205091990 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0007 GMT 7 May 90

[NODONG SINMUN 7 May editorial: "Let Us Further Intensify Indoctrination Through Revolutionary Relics"]

[Text] Indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition is important work that we should conduct permanently to bring up party members and working people to be chuche-type communist revolutionaries who will carry out the chuche revolutionary cause to the end. Our party organizations today have a duty to effectively carry out, through various forms and methods, indoctrination work on the revolutionary tradition by upholding the party's intent in conforming with the demands of the developing realities. In carrying out indoctrination work in the revolutionary tradition, it is very important to intensify indoctrination through the museums of the revolution, museums of revolutionary artifacts, and revolutionary slogans.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The party organizations should well maintain the revolution's historical battlefields, the revolution's historical sites, the museums of the revolution, and the museums of revolutionary artifacts. They should use these sites as operational bases while they extensively organize and conduct indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition among party members and working people through various forms and methods.

Revolutionary relics are historical evidence of our party's glorious revolutionary tradition. Revolutionary relics that are well kept in the Korean Revolutionary Museum, the Museum of the Relics of the Party's Founding, and all other museums of the revolution and all other revolutionary artifacts in the country, as well as the many examples of revolutionary slogans found all over the country, have great influential power because they show our party's history through vivid historical facts and real objects. We should conduct indoctrination work effectively so that we can make our party members, working people, and younger generations arm themselves firmly with the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition and struggle steadily with the revolutionary spirit.

Indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition through visits to the museums of the revolution, museums of revolutionary artifacts, and revolutionary slogans is a powerful means of firmly establishing the revolutionary outlook on the leader among party members and the working people.

The museums of the revolution and the museums of revolutionary artifacts intensively display the history of our party and the revolution that has followed a glorious and victorious road under the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership. These museums are the schools for indoctrination on the greatness of the party and the leader. By visiting them, party members and working people can deeply appreciate the greatness and wisdom of the leadership of the respected and beloved leader, the immortal revolutionary achievements constructed by the leader in the face of history and time, as well as the greatness and achievements of our party. By visiting the museums, party members and working people can build upon their absolute trust in the party and the leader, and can uphold the party and the leader with revolutionary faith and fidelity.

Therefore, to establish the revolutionary outlook on the leader, it is very important to become aware of the historical facts about the greatness of the party and the leader. The party members and working people must visit the museums of the revolution, the museums of revolutionary artifacts, and the places of revolutionary slogans so that they can learn from the examples of noble loyalty to the leader of the revolution, demonstrated by the fallen anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, and so that they can live and struggle with the spirit and mettle of the revolutionary fighters who fought in the pioneering era of the revolution even today when the revolution and construction have advanced to a higher stage.

As the proverb says: Seeing is believing. Having people see the real objects is one of the most effective ways of indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition.

As practical experience shows, indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition can be very successful when it is conducted with well-planned visits, study sessions, and lectures. Wherever we go in our country, we find the revolution's historical battlefields, the revolution's historical sites, museums of the revolution, and museums of revolutionary artifacts. Many revolutionary slogans are continually being found in many places. Under these circumstances, if the party organizations plan and supervise the indoctrination work well, through revolutionary relics, they can score greater success. Party organizations and party functionaries should deeply bear in mind the party's intentions and further intensify indoctrination in revolutionary tradition through visits to the museums of the revolution and museums of revolutionary artifacts, as well as through revolutionary slogans. Above all, when intensifying indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition, they should give great significance to and regularly conduct the indoctrination work through visits to historical sites.

The museums of the revolution and the museums of revolutionary artifacts are the operational bases for indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition. To deepen indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition by using these operational bases is our party's consistent policy. We should not only well maintain the operational bases for indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition, but we should also use them regularly.

In particular, it is important to well organize the work of visiting the Korean Revolutionary Museum, which is a great sanctuary of indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition. Party organizations at all levels should often set up visits to the Korean Revolutionary Museum, as well as to other museums of the revolution and yo museums of revolutionary artifacts. This should be done so that party members, working people, and younger generations can arm themselves firmly with our party's glorious revolutionary tradition. The relevant party organizations, functionaries of central organizations, and functionaries from the literatary, artistic, publishing, and reporting sectors should regularly organize the work of visiting the Korean Revolutionary Museum. They should organize visits not only on occasions such as 15 April and the party's founding anniversary, but also at ordinary times so that functionaries can solidify their knowledge of indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition which they learned from study sessions and lectures.

Only one or two visits to the museums of the revolution, which comprehensively diplay our party's revolutionary tradition, will never make everyone understand all of the museums' contents, which are extraordinarily abundant and diverse. Therefore, the party organizations should continuously organize and conduct the work of setting up visits. This is all the more necessary because new revolutionary slogans are being found in great numbers.

As we intensify indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition through visits, it is important that we employ a correct methodology. We can effectively conduct indoctrination work through visits with a correct methodology, as is the case in all other ideological and indoctrinational work.

The prerequisite is good preparation. Organizational and political work should be effectively conducted in advance so that functionaries, party members, and working people may visit the museums of the revolution and the museums of revolutionary artifacts with a high level of enthusiasm and self-awareness, explore the places where revolutionary slogans are found, and study the revolutionary tradition. Experience shows that the work of setting up visits should not be conducted in an administrative and business-like manner but, rather, in a party-oriented manner of giving priority to political work. At the same time, it is important to conduct the work in conformity with the reality and the specific nature of the sectors and units concerned. The visiting work cannot produce desired results if it is conducted monotonously, without variety. Party organizations should organize their visiting work on a level suitable to the specific nature of the object. They should begin by effectively organizing and conducting the work of setting up visits to the operational bases for indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition and in revolutionary slogans within their provinces and localities.

Indoctrination work conducted through visits is part of the indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition, and, therefore, it should be conducted on the principle of thoroughly adhering to the purity of our party's revolutionary tradition and thoroughly inheriting and embodying the revolutionary tradition. Party organizations and functionaries should base their visiting work on making party members and working people learn how our revolution has been pioneered and triumphed and where our party took root, was born, grew, and was strengthened, rather than making visits out of mere curiosity. This is the process in which they purely inherit the chuche lineage that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and revolution, has provided and to which our party center adds luster.

Party organizations and functionaries should see to it that party members and working people not merely know historical facts through their visits, but also learn from the example of the noble revolutionary ideology and struggle spirit. It was through this ideology and spirit that all trials were overcome and a brilliant victory was won under the leadership of the leader. Through their visits, people should learn to thoroughly embody the revolutionary ideology and spirt in their work and their lives.

In particular, it is important to connect this work with the struggle to effect a revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction that upholds the New Year's address by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the decision of the 17th plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee. Intensifying indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition is work that solidifies our party and revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically and brilliantly passes on and completes the chuche revolutionary cause. Party organizations should conduct indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition effectively in conformity with the demand of developing realities and the prevailing situation, so that all party members and working people can arm themselves firmly with our party's revolutionary tradition and so that the revolutionary tradition can be brilliantly inherited.

Apatite Mines Increase Output in May

SK1105223190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA)—Apatite mines of Korea are increasing the output of apatite headings in May.

They boosted it 16.6 percent in last April above the same period last year.

Notably, the Yongyu mine carried out ahead of schedule the April plan which was far greater than last year's by introducing a new method of tunnelling.

The Pungnyon and Chungsan mines are also overfulfiling their daily assignments.

The output of phosphate fertilizer went up 5.9 percent last month above that in the corresponding period last year, taking the general bureau of the phosphate fertilizer industry as a whole.

The assembling of equipment is in full swing following the completion of the construction to newly create 1.2 million tons of dressing capacity and 2.2 million tons of crushing capability at the Taedaeri mine.

Partial assembling of equipment has begun after the completion of the constructin to create 600,000 tons of new dressing capacity at the Pungnyon mine.

The Sangryong and Changdo mines have completed or are dynamically pushing ahead with the construction to create additionally 600,000 and 200,000 tons of dressing capacity.

When the capacity expansion projects now under way the apatite mines all over the country are completed, it the nation's production capacity of apatite headings will jump 50 percent above that at the end of the 80s.

Province Notes Coal Output Increase Over 1989

SK1205101490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—A production upswing has been reported from South Pyongan Provincial coal fields situated in the central western part of Korea.

Coal output as of May 10 this year is 430,000 tons up on last year's corresponding period.

Four new pits have been put into operation in Sunchon and Pukchang areas and 20 odd high-quality coal fields developed in Anju, Tokchon and Kaechon areas.

The Chonsong youth coal mine and the February 8 Chikdong youth coal mine under the Sunchon district coal mining complex commissioned ahead of schedule new pits with a production capacity of 100,000 or 50,000 tons to boost coal excavation 216,000 tons over the last four months or more above the same period of last year.

The Anju district coal mining complex lifted coal output 11 percent in this period by introducing a new coal-cutting method.

The South Pyongan Provincial coal fields account for 60 percent of the nation's total coal output.

Thousands of millions of tons of coal are deposited in this area.

Woods, Recreational Parks Expand Over Decade

SK1205223090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—Nearly 500 parks and recreation grounds have taken shape in towns and country, many green spaces and flower gardens appeared in residential quarters and streets of Korea over the last decade to expand the country's wooded area 2.3 times.

In the 1980s various kinds of recreation facilities with a daily accommodation of thousands of, tens of thousands of people, pleasure grounds and parks equipped with welfare and public service facilities have made their appearance in places of scenic beauty including Mt. Myohyang and Mt. Kumgang noted for their superb scenery, Songdowon, a famous seabeach on the east coast of Korea, and Wau Islet on the west coast.

Many parks and recreation grounds appointed with comprehensive pleasure facilities have been built up in the capital city of Pyongyang.

Flowers of various species including weigela florida, a rare flower of new species bred in recent years, are now blossoming in streets, villages, parks and recreation grounds of Korea, adding beauty to its scenery.

Achievements in Geological Survey Noted

SK1405104290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—Geological survey teams in different parts of the country have found out many mineral deposits.

According to data available at the Ministry of Resources Development, more than a hundred new mineral veins have been discovered over the last one year. 45 of them are candidate sites for the development of new ore and coal mines.

The survey teams of the Ministry of Coal Industry have concentrated on those areas with rich coal deposits and secured reserve coal fields of several dozen million tons and new coal veins for the development of many minor coal mines.

Many deposits of high-grade nonferrous metals and rare metals have been discovered.

The geological survey teams in Yanggang Province recently found about ten nonferrous metal ore seams and confirmed that every seam is broad and high-grade.

New deposits of ferrous and nonferrous metal ores and non-metallic minerals have been detected and are under development in Unpa, Suan, Yonsan, Sinpyong and other areas of North Hwanghae Province.

Production has begun at the cutting faces of the Chonggye mine and other newly-developed ore and coal mines.

South Korea

Japanese Emperor's Apology to Korea Discussed

SK1505031090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 (YONHAP)—Leading Japanese politicians are mounting a campaign to prevent Emperor Akihito from apologizing to South Korea for this nation's wrongdoings against its neighbor and former colony.

Ichiro Ozawa, secretary-general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), and other Diet (parliament) members on Monday objected to the emperor making an apology to President No Tae-u during a state visit May 24-26.

"It is wholly undesirable to let the emperor talk about political matters. It is against the spirit of the constitution," Ozawa told a news conference.

Earlier in the day in Seoul, No told Japanese correspondents he hoped to receive a stronger apology for Japan's colonial rule of Korea than the one the late Emperor Hirohito gave to No's predecessor, Chon Tu-hwan, in 1984.

Ozawa said ruling party leaders had asked the government to be prudent in dealing with the apology.

According to local media reports, Yuji Osada, a senior member of the upper chamber of the Diet, has won the approval of key LDP post-holders for suggesting that Emperor Akihito should not go beyond what his father said.

KYODO News Agency quoted an unidentified LDP leader as saying the government should not even discuss what Akihito should say or not because the emperor is a symbol of national unity.

"The emperor himself may refer to responsibility for the war out of his own volition, but except for this, the topic should not be discussed on the political or diplomatic level.

"There is no need to throw ourselves down on our knees and bow our heads," the senior LDP member was quoted as saying.

Only Emperor's Apology Acceptable

SK1505065690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0618 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP)—South Korea will not accept an apology for Japan's historic wrongs from anyone but Emperor Akihito, government officials said Tuesday [15 May].

Responding to Tokyo-datelined reports of Japanese objections to the emperor offering an apology to President No Tae-u when No visits Tokyo on May 24-26, a high-ranking official said, "we cannot accept an apology from Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu."

No and Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung had made it clear that the apology must come from the "king," he said, deliberately not refering to the Japanese monarch as emperor in keeping with official practice.

"The Japanese ruling party and some newspaper columnists argue that the Japanese king's ability to make an apology is bound by constitutional limits as he is not the head of government but a national symbol, but it is natural for the symbol of Japan to apologize and be repentant for the painful period of colonial rule," he said.

"There are many Koreans who vividly remember being forced to worship the Japanese royal family each morning and make an oath of allegiance to the king."

He said Seoul's unswerving stance on the emperor's apology would be conveyed to Tokyo by Korean Ambassador Yi Won-kyong and Kim Chong-ki, the foreign ministry's director-general for Asian affairs, who went to Japan on Monday to prepare for the state visit.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Seoul was awaiting Tokyo's last word on the matter.

"Basically, it is up to the Japanese king whether he makes an apology or not. We hope the presidential visit, which has been postponed twice, will proceed as planned," he said.

When then-President Chon Tu-hwan visited Tokyo in September 1984, Emperor Hirohito expressed "regrets" about Japan's wrongs against Koreans, but Koreans were not pacified. They demanded an "apology," a stronger term in diplomatic jargon.

Kim Nam-ho, 62, secretary-general of the Association of People from North Korea, said an apology was absolutely needed to confirm Japan's resolution not to repeat the "error."

"I heard that a senior member of Japan's ruling party said something like, 'there is no need to go down on our knees and bow our heads.' If this is true, he must be neglecting Korea. Japan can take away our pain only by an apology that comes from the bottom of the heart," Kim said.

Protesters Demand No Tae-u Cancel Japan Trip

SK1205025490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0229 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP)—Some 500 South Koreans, calling on President No Tae-u to shelve his May 24-26 state visit to Tokyo, marched on the Japanese Embassy following a rally in a downtown Seoul park on Friday [11 May] afternoon. In a peaceful but spirited protest, the group of elderly people demanded that Japan solve the problem of their relatives, who were drafted during World War II and never heard from again, before No pays a visit to the former colonial ruler.

A statement issued by the Association of Bereaved Families of Korean Pacific War Victims, which organized the protest, said: "It is regrettable that the government is not even raising the questions left by the Pacific war before the president visits Japan (the Pacific war was the Asian sector of World War II, pitting imperial Japan against the United States and Asian countries).

"The government should ask Japan to make an open apology to the families of Koreans who were drafted into forced labor or as soldiers by Japan. It should also demand Japan make public a list of Korean draftees and clarify what happened to the remains of Koreans that Japan claims it sent to Pusan in 1948 but which did not actually arrive."

Declaring their "do-or-die objection to the president's visit to Japan before settlement of post-war problems" on placards, the ralliers began to parade through central Seoul at around 4:10 P.M. On their way to the embassy, across from the National Museum in Chonghak-Tong. When police stopped them at the Anguk-Tong intersection at around 5 P.M., they sat in the street and blocked three lanes of traffic.

About 20 reached the embassy, where they gesticulated and shouted, "Return the victims, war criminal Japan," as youthful riot policemen more accustomed to confronting militant students and workers than elderly people tried to restrain them.

The Japanese Health and Welfare Ministry said earlier this week that the remains of 7,643 Koreans were handed over to South Korea at the port of Pusan on two occasions in 1948, but the families say that is a lie and none of them have retrieved the remains of their loved ones. They suspect Japan abandoned the remains in the waters off Pusan after its two vessels failed to dock at the port in the face of harsh protests demanding the return of loved ones alive.

Korea-Japan Group To Visit USSR on Sakhalin

SK1205035290 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 May 90 p 1

[Text] The Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' League will dispatch an eight-member fact-finding mission to the Soviet Union to facilitate the return of Korean residents in the Sakhalin Island on Monday. The joint parliamentary mission comprising four Korean lawmakers and two Japanese diet members will fly on a Soviet Aeroflot flight to Khabarovsk from Niikata, Japan.

During their eight-day stay there, the lawmakers of the two countries will try to work out visits or the permanent return of Korean residents there to their fatherland.

They will meet the chairman of the Communist Committee, head of the Red Cross Society, Sakhalin immigration authorities and leaders of Korean residents' associations to discuss ways of helping some 400,000 Koreans taken to the island by Japan for forced labor during World War II, to return to Korea.

Among them, 10 percent or 40,000 Koreans with no citizenship are believed to be eager to return to Korea while some 70 percent have already acquired Soviet citizenship and 20 percent that of North Korea. It will be the first time that the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' League has sent a joint mission to the Sakhalin Island to help Koreans there return or visit their home country.

Rep. Chong Suk-mo, Korean side secretary general of the binational parliamentarian organization, said that the Korean lawmakers will call upon their Japanese counterparts to ask the Japanese government to allocate more funds for helping Koreans return to Korea. Their joint activity is attracting particular attention as it comes only days before President No Tae-u visits Japan May 24.

The delegation will be led by Rep. Yi Chin-u of the Korean ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP]. Rep. Yi, a lawyer, is current chairman of the Steering Committee of the binational parliamentary organization. The other Korean lawmakers are Choe Chong-sik and Kim Tu-yun of the DLP and Pak Sang-chon of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy. The Korean delegation will leave for Japan tomorrow.

North's Decision To Return U.S. Remains Viewed

SK1405123190

[Editorial Report] Seoul vernacular papers on 13 and 14 May carry editorials on North Korea's decision to return to the United States the remains of U.S. soldiers killed during the Korean war.

HANGUK ILBO on 13 May on page two carries a 1,000-word editorial entitled "North Korea's Returning Remains of U.S. Soldiers." Quoting a Japanese source, the editorial welcomes North Korea's decision to hand over to the U.S. side the remains of U.S. soldiers missing in action during the Korean war, saying this means that the contacts in Beijing between the United States and North Korea have produced a breakthrough.

Terming North Korea's proposal a symbolic gesture—given its size, five remains out of what is believed to be 8,000—the editorial asks how North Korea will respond to other U.S.-imposed conditions for improving relations, including a halt to North Korea's defamation of the United States, signing the agreement on nuclear safeguards, and abandoning terrorism, adding that such a gesture can be viewed as an indication of how North Korea will change in the future.

The editorial says it is no surprise if North Korea shows a conciliatory gesture to the United States and there is a possibility of North Korea returning to a "smile policy." It explains that if this happens, it can mean the realization of the "cross exchange" which we have wanted. The editorial says: However, what we really want from the Pyongyang side is to declare to the international arena that it will give up terrorism and its line of attempting to reunify with the South by communizing it.

Urging North Korea to ease up on restrictions imposed on its people and its suppression of them and to choose democratization, the editorial says peace on the Korean peninsula can be ensured only when North Korea opens up and embarks upon the path of democratizing its society.

The editorial concludes: As long as North Korea insists on calling the antitank barriers, the by-product of the Korean war, a "concrete wall," no smile can bring about peace.

TONG-A ILBO on 14 May on page two carries a 1,000-word editorial under the heading "U.S.-North Korean Contacts and North-South Dialogue." Welcoming the movement between the United States and North Korea to improve bilateral relations, the editorial hails it as an affirmative act that may contribute to improving relations between the North and South and eventually to reunification of the two sides.

Mentioning the U.S. decision to issue visas to North Korean scholars who are expected to participate in the seminar scheduled for 17 May in Washington, the editorial says "if this becomes a reality, it may quicken the pace of contacts and exchanges between the United States and North Korea." Citing various signals from North Korea, such as an invitation for Gaston Sigur to visit Pyongyang, calls for upgrading the level of U.S.-North Korean contacts in Beijing, and North Korea's effort to invigorate diplomacy with the nonaligned countries, the editorial then says "such things are in response to pressure from the Soviet Union," as well as being a response to South Korea's promotion of relations with the Soviet Union and East European countries.

Expressing the hope that such moves by North Korea will contribute to improving its relations with the United States, the international community, and North-South relations, the editorial warns about North Korea's hostility to the United States, citing the case of North Korea teaching children to mention the number of U.S. soldiers' dead bodies in counting things. It notes North Korea's unchanged strategy toward the South, namely its pursuit of reunification with the South through revolution, and says that rapid progress in U.S.-North Korean relations will hardly help North-South dialogue.

Saying that North Korea seems prepared to accept conditions the United States cites for improving relations with North Korea, the editorial states that it has not, however, shown any sign of coming back to North-South dialogue.

The editorial urges the United States to maintain close consultation with the ROK in its effort to improve relations with North Korea.

CHUNGANG ILBO on 14 May on page two carries a 1,000-word editorial headlined "Has Pyongyang Begun Moving?" The editorial says: By agreeing to hand over to the U.S. side some remains of U.S. soldiers missing in action during the Korean war on 28 May through Panmunjom, North Korea has taken one realistic step to expand relations with the United States.

The editorial then says if improvement in U.S.-North Korean relations contributes to prodding North Korea into opening up and to easing tensions on the Korean peninsula, the development is welcome, in that it can lead to cross recognition which we have long sought. "Since our government has improved relations with China and the Soviet Union to a considerable extent, we find it necessary to help North Korea reciprocate in improving relations with such Western countries as the United States and Japan."

"Our concern," says the editorial, "is whether North Korea seeks in its effort to expand relations with the United States to discuss directly with the United States the issue of withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea and other issues, without allowing South Korea to participate in their talks."

Noting the possibility of North Korea putting forward a new foreign policy and a strategy toward the South after the Supreme People's Assembly session, the editorial expresses the hope that North Korea's handing over the remains of U.S. soldiers to the U.S. side will be a sign of improving U.S.-North Korean relations.

'Direct Contacts' Evoke 'Complicated Response'

SK1505004190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 May 90 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Kim Chang-yong: "Pyongyang Bids To Get Out of International Isolation"]

[Text] North Korea is cautiously knocking at the door of the West, suggesting that it will resume contacts with South Korea after firming up the base for a smooth power transfer from Kim Il-song to his son Chong-il.

It has agreed with the United States to return the remains of five U.S. soldiers killed during the 1950-53 Korean War. Several U.S. Congressmen, including G.V. Montgomery, House Veterans' Committee chairman who has talked with North Korean Amb. to the UN Pak Kil-yon on the long-pending issue, will attend the ceremony at Panmunjom on May 28.

North Korea has used the returning of the remains as leverage to approach Washington since 1985. It contacted with U.S. veterans' associations on the humanitarian issue, sometimes pleading for their pressure on the Reagan administration to lift sanctions against North Korea following its bomb-blast of a South Korean jetliner in November 1987.

The North proposed that it would return the remains last month, reiterating its old demand for the upgrading of the direct channel of Washington-Pyongyang dialogue in Beijing to the level of ambassadors from the present level of counsellors, according to diplomatic sources here.

Pyongyang has recently repealed a travel ban both on its people and foreigners after sensing that drastic reforms in Eastern Europe pose no danger to it.

It will dispatch experts to a symposium, to be organized by the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington late this week, the sources said.

Seoul officials are showing a complicated response to the developments in relations between their strong ally across the Pacific and still bitter rival in the North.

Some seem unpleased with direct contacts between U.S. and North Korean diplomats that have set the way for the solution of the humanitarian issue, while others give a guarded welcome to the emerging thaw which they expect will contribute to the opening of the staunch Communist regime.

Kim Sam-hun, director general for American affairs at the Foreign Ministry, said, "Under the Armistice Agreement, returning of U.S. remains should be handled by the Military Armistice Commission [MAC]."

He noted that the U.S.-led U.N. Command has raised the issue through the MAC, an armistice watchdog body comprising the U.S., North Korean and Chinese generals, since 1955. A total of 8,177 U.S. soldiers were listed missing in operations during the Korean War, according to a Pentagon tally.

Others, however, think that the North Korean approach to Washington will lead to the resumption of inter-Korean dialogue and reduction in the tension on the peninsula in the long run.

They pointed out that Washington has demanded the North's sincere attitude in inter-Korean dialogue, renunciation of terrorism and an end to reprehension of the United States as preconditions for rapprochement between Washington and Pyongyang.

Signs are that the North might come to the negotiation table after the first session of the newly-formed Ninth Supreme People's Assembly (parliament), scheduled for May 24.

In a telephone message to his South Korean counterpart Song Han-ho yesterday, Paek Nam-chun, chief North Korean delegate to preliminary meetings for prime ministers' talks on political and military issues, rejected Song's proposal for a May 22 meeting but left the door ajar for further contacts.

"As to the date for the seventh round of our meetings, we will notify a date opportune to us as early as possible," he said.

He called for the South's sincere posture but did not mention a word about a concrete wall, a controversy, which the North Korean leader Kim Il-song himself added to a list of old inter-Korean issues.

It is yet uncertain how sincere North Koreans would turn in talks with South Koreans even if South-North dialogue resume after three months' suspension.

Prospects for U.S.-DPRK Relations Viewed

SK1305130590 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 9 May 90 p 4

[Report by correspondent Yi Cho-yon from Washington: "Prudent Efforts To Narrow the Distance Between the United States and North Korea"]

[Text] It seems that the U.S. policy toward North Korea has entered a new feeling-out stage. Of course, there has been nothing to suggest a clear U.S. foreign policy toward North Korea. However, it is the views of the government circles in Washington that a noticeable and tangible change will take place in the U.S. policy toward North Korea in the near future or by the end of this year at the latest.

Offices in charge of South Korean and Northeast Asian affairs in the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Department of Defense have actually been closely analyzing North Korean affairs, which are among the most difficult and complicated matters of the U.S. Government, along with the issues on the Soviet Union and Europe. Also, various U.S. research institutes, including the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) and the Heritage Foundation—which are known to have had some achievements in studying North Korean affairs—have been collecting data and materials on North Korea that will be used as references in U.S. policy toward North Korea in the future.

With the end of the "Team Spirit" military exercise in late April the issue of resuming the academic exchanges and diplomats' contacts between the United States and North Korea, which had been suspended for a while because of the exercise, has been resolved, and it is expected that they will become more active in the future.

On 26 April, North Korea asked the United States to resume the contacts between U.S. and North Korean diplomats in Beijing, which had been suspended for more than three months since their seventh contact in Beijing. The next day, 27 April, four North Korean scholars requested entry visas to the United States to attend an international academic seminar at George Washington University in Washington, beginning on 17 April. Thus, it seems that North Korea has started a preemptive offensive for reconciliation with the United States.

Such a new atmosphere has led observers not only to expect that a symposium on disarmament between North and South Korea—which is scheduled in July under the auspices of Standford University in the United States and the prospect of which has been considered uncertain thus far—will be held as scheduled and that a planned visit to North Korea by William Taylor, deputy director of the CSIS, will be realized, but also to presume that such moves will open a breakthrough in improving relations between the United States and North Korea.

The U.S. Government also feels the need for an early improvement of its relations with North Korea. As the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union has become imminent, the United States keenly feels the need to establish at least a channel for dialogue with North Korea. The United States has come to read strong signs of change in the policy of isolation that North Korea has thoroughly adhered to.

The United States has advanced various proposals to improve its relations with North Korea. However, none of them has been realized because of North Korea's insincere attitude. The basic policy of the United States toward North Korea is to wait for progress in the dialogue between North and South Korea and possible reforms and changes expected in North Korea and to undertake diplomatic policies corresponding to them.

When prospects for these two matters were not bright, the United States decided to hold direct negotiations with North Korea and made contacts between the diplomats of the two countries in a third country (China) and carefully facilitated personnel exchanges in the private sector to a limited degree.

Also, it was learned that, based upon its analysis of intelligence reports, the U.S. Government has concluded that there will be no immediate change in North Korea's power structure led by Kim Il-song and that, as a result of the collapse of his domestic economy and international pressures, Kim Il-song will open its doors to a limited degree to the United States and the Western world in general. It was also learned that the U.S. Government has decided to gradually expand its contacts with North Korea.

An official in Washington charged with diplomatic affairs said: "If North Korea takes further steps for dialogue with the United States, the U.S. Government has no reason to reject this. If the United States and North Korea resolve the easier pending issues between them first, overall relations between them will significantly improve."

Experts predict that discussions can start on the issue concerning the remains of U.S. soldiers, the issue of North Korea's export of terrorism, and trade and that discussions can expand to confidence-building measures, arms reduction, and the establishment of missions.

The fact that relations between the United States and the Soviet Union have improved have led the United States to deal with the North Korean problem with greater confidence. Because the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union have improved, the United States has been able to closely cooperate with the Soviet Union in handling the North Korean problem. Also, the United States appears to be approaching the issue of the relations between Korea and the Soviet Union and the issue of the relations between the United States and North Korea on the same level. In the meantime, the relations between Korea and the Soviet Union have improved more rapidly than those between the United States and North Korea.

Because the Korean peninsula issue was frequently discussed in recent rounds of U.S.-Soviet foreign ministerial talks and because this issue will also be discussed in U.S.-Soviet summit talks, which will be held in three weeks, it is very likely that, as a result of the scheduled summit talks, the relations between the United States and North Korea may develop more rapidly than expected.

An official concerned said that the contact between the United States and North Korea can be held in a more open and international site than Beijing, for example, the United Nations.

All of these possibilities and prospects may disappear all at once again. However, we can fully notice that, in view of various circumstances, both the United States and North Korea are making efforts to narrow the gulf between them.

U.S. Call for Prudence in USSR Ties Rejected

SK1505083690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0809 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (OANA-YONHAP)—The United States has taken steps to upgrade relations with North Korea to balance South Korea's expanding economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, a Foreign Ministry source said Tuesday [15 May].

Washington repeatedly urges prudence, but Seoul will not retreat, he said.

Korea will stand by its "Northern policy," which is designed to lower tension and create a favorable atmosphere for eventual reunification of the Korean peninsula, and pursue the diplomatic initiative separately from efforts to maintain friendly ties with traditional allies such as the United States, the source said.

The most recent U.S. request for prudence came when Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung met with Richard Solomon, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Asia and Pacific affairs, on May 9 and apparently reflected fears that sensitive U.S. high technology, especially in computers, might leak to the Soviet Union in the process of Seoul-Moscow exchanges, said the source, who declined to be identified.

Washington also appears to worry that economic exchanges may ultimately lead to increased Soviet influence on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia, he said.

Solomon made it clear that the United States will help promote Seoul-Moscow ties, but warned that hasty expansion of economic cooperation between the two nations would yield little practical gain for Korea, the source said.

During a mid-April meeting between Korean and U.S. specialists in Soviet affairs, the U.S. administration cautioned Seoul to be discreet in promoting economic cooperation, terming it "risky," the source said.

The U.S. side said the future of perestroyka was uncertain due to President Mikhail Gorbachev's weak power base, that the Soviet economy faced a deep crisis and that the domestic political situation was unstable due to the independence drive in the Baltic republics, according to the source.

U.S. concern over Seoul-Moscow relations coincides with news that North Korea has agreed to return five sets of remains of U.S. Soldiers killed during the Korean War in an almost unprecedented gesture of rapprochement, raising the possibility of improved ties between Pyongyang and Washington.

"Growing signs of improved ties between North Korea and the United States may be construed as a counteraction to speedy moves for promoting South Korea-Soviet relations," the source said.

Washington may be afraid that Seoul could contribute to a revival of the ailing Soviet economy by activating, partly using its trade surplus with the United States, economic exchanges with Moscow, he said.

Late Payments From USSR Becoming Problem

SK1205030090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP)—Deferred payment for South Korean merchandise is growing into a serious problem for the fledgling Seoul-Moscow trade. Payments are from two to five months late, with the Soviet Union owing seven Korean conglomerates an estimated 30 million U.S. dollars, business sources said Saturday [12 May].

Light industry is hardest hit, but the problem also extends to the steel, chemical and machinery sectors.

Samsung, currently the largest exporter of consumer goods to the Soviet Union, is owed nearly 10 million dollars. Hyundai, Daewoo and Sunkyong have 3 million to 5 million dollars of payments due on their books. Lucky-Goldstar halted shipments to the Soviet Union earlier this month, when arrears amounted to 1 million dollars. The company has a contract for 12 million dollars of toothpaste and soap, and had shipped 5 million dollars worth by the end of April.

Other business groups are holding back shipments of goods that lack a letter of credit, the sources said. Conglomerates are also considering requesting government action on the problem of arrears because of the huge potential of the Soviet market.

Report Advises Caution When Investing in USSR

SK1205054690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0518 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP)—A government report advised caution Saturday for South Korean businesses extending their reach into the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe because of a shortage of foreign exchange and other problems.

The report said it is best for businesses to start with small investments, listing negative factors in the Soviet Union as the stiffness of trade, the inconvertibility of the ruble and differential trade caused by the socialist economic system.

A shortage of foreign currency, red tape, lack of accords on investment protection and avoidance of double taxation, remittance of profits, the cost of housing and the welfare of workers were also cited as problems.

The report said investment would be rewarding in that Korean businesses could use the region as a springboard into the European Community (EC) in categories where Korean merchandise is regulated or subject to quotas.

All East bloc nations have the same problems, stemming from their socialist economies and the use of local labor, it said.

As potential areas for investment in the Soviet Union, it recommended shipbuilding, electricity, electronics, coal, natural gas, non-ferrous metals, lumber, construction, fur and timber processing.

For investment in Eastern European nations, the report listed televisions, videotape recorders, automobiles, construction tools, steel, fertilizer, pharmaceuticals, textiles and toys.

Group Requests Tax Breaks for Bloc Materials

SK1205040690 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 May 90 p 6

[Text] A leading Korean economic organization has asked the government to apply concessional tariff rates on raw materials from the East-bloc in barter trade to expedite Korea's exports to those nations.

In a report containing a set of policy recommendations aimed at shoring up Korea's sluggish exports, the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry said that the East-bloc nations hope to trade their abundant raw materials for Korea's completed industrial products such as automobiles and home appliances. But the deal has not been realized yet because the East-bloc countries' raw materials are priced higher than international market prices, the report said.

To offset the price disparity and help the deal move ahead, the organization suggested that the government apply concessional tariff rates on raw materials from those areas. The tariff rates for such industrial raw materials, currently standing at 7 to 15 percent, should be lowered to 5 to 10 percent, the economic organization said.

The organization also said that similar tariff rate cuts should be applied to industrial raw materials shipped in from nations which do not have diplomatic relations with Korea in barter trade. The imported raw industrial materials whose domestic production is nil, the report said, should also be subject to concessional tariff rates.

The current tariff rates applied on raw materials are higher than those applied by Korea's major trade competitors such as Japan, which has led to dropping price competitiveness of Korean products in international markets, the organization noted.

The organization also suggested that the government ease regulations on Korean firms' overseas investment regarding their investment amount and ways of raising the money.

To promote Korean companies' investment, particularly in nations which do not have diplomatic relations with Korea, the report said, various administrative red-tape should be removed.

On the scheduled liberalization of foreign investment in Korea, the organization said that this market opening will be inevitable from a long-term perspective but it should be delayed until Korean firms can compete with their foreign counterparts.

The impact from full liberalization of foreign investment will be particularly great on the distribution business which is still at an infant stage by international standards, the report said.

Venture With PRC 'Confirms Easing of Tension'

SK1305003590 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 90 p 9

[Text] Beijing (AFP)—A Chinese-South Korean joint venture has been formed to provide ferry services between South Korea and China, which do not have diplomatic relations, according to a report here Friday [12 May].

The Daily Press Review said the company will be based in Hong Kong, and that the service will begin before the Sept. 22 opening of the 11th Asian Games in Beijing.

South Koreans will be able to obtain visas upon arriving in China, the daily said. The move confirms the easing of tension between Seoul and Beijing.

China frequently points out that it only recognizes North Korea, a Communist ally, and does not have diplomatic ties with South Korea.

Diplomatic sources are nonetheless convinced that China will soon recognize South Korea, with which it has growing unofficial trade relations.

The ports of Qingdao, Weihai and Yantai in China's eastern Shangdong Province, which faces the Korean Peninsula, will be served by ferries that transport trucks, vehicles and passengers.

Canadian Trade Delegation To Discuss Tariffs

SK1305001490 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 May 90 p 6

[Text] A six-member Canadian delegation led by Germain Denis, assistant deputy minister in the Department of External Affairs and International Trade, arrives in Seoul today for a three-day visit.

While here, the delegates will have a series of talks with Korean government officials on issues related to the current Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, according to the Canadian Embassy in Seoul yesterday.

In addition, they will also take up the examination of "tariff and nontariff barriers between the two countries in order to negotiate their reduction and removal."

Canada and Korea are each other's fourth largest trading partners. Two-way trade in 1989 amounted to $3.5 billion, with a surplus in Korea's favor of $200 million.

Korean exports to Canada increased by 11.2 percent last year while Canadian exports to Korea increased by 40.4 percent.

North's Propaganda Infringes Upon Human Rights

SK1205015090 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 11 May 90 p 1

[From the "Kaleidoscope" column]

[Text] Sometime in the late summer of 1972, when people from Pyongyang came to Seoul for the first time to participate in the North-South Red Cross talks, there was not one person who took off his jacket to have dinner. The South Koreans, who all took off their jackets since it was a very hot day, thought this was strange and tried to take the jackets off the North Korean people, practically by force, after trying in vain to persuade them to take them off.

However, the people from Pyongyang would not take off their jackets at all. During the petty disagreement, the South Korean people discovered a fountain pen-like tape recorder in the inside pockets of the jackets of the Pyongyang people, and did not try to persuade them to take off their jackets any longer. These were to record even dialogues that were held in private and to hold meetings by themselves at night to exchange information and "study" this.

A letter from Pyongyang criticized Mr. Han Pil-song, who was meeting his sister Pil-hwa in Sapporo, Japan, saying that he was carrying a "bugging device," which was actually a small microphone for broadcasting purposes, and that this was "a wretched act infringing upon basic human rights." There are times when people make the mistake of thinking that other people have the same habit as they do. Also, if people educate other people who have no other insight or experience by repeatedly lying to them, people are bound to believe those lies.

What do Hitler's National Socialism and Kim Il-song's chuche idea have in common but that kind of mass fabrication? Of course, the people in Pyongyang know that the microphone Mr. Han Pil-song was carrying was a microphone for broadcasting. However, it was necessary to make the microphone for broadcasting into a "bugging device" for the purpose of political propaganda. Moreover, if propaganda is repeated, first, the masses become somewhat doubtful, but later, they "mistake" this for "actual fact."

This is the same with the "concrete wall" along the south side of the Armistice Line which is being propagandized as "preventing free visits between the North and South." Even though the "bugging device" is not true and the "concrete wall" is truly a barrier to prevent surprise tank attacks from the North, when the South Korean [as published] and foreign press continues to use the words "bugging device" and "concrete wall" frequently, that lie becomes a truth. It is necessary for us to know that Kim Il-song is abusing other people's moral laws to infringe upon human rights.

Japanese Group Plans Anti-Kim Il-song Rally

SK1305003090 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 May 90 p 2

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—An anti-Kim Il-song rally will be held here May 27. The "Down With Kim Il-song Rally" is being organized by former leading members of Chochongnyon, a pro-Pyongyang Korean residents' group in Japan.

During the rally, the participants are expected to demand the overthrow of Kim Il-song, restructuring of Chochongnyon, suspension of monetary donations to north Korea and campaigns to promote inter-Korean exchanges. It will be the first time that Chochongnyon members have launched a public campaign against Kim.

Ministry Decides To Adopt Cocom Regulations

SK1205012290 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 6 May 90 p 6

[Text] The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has decided to revise the regulations related to the approval of exports and imports in the Ministry's foreign trade management code and to enforce them within the month. The regulations to be revised stipulate that all business firms, when they export or import strategic goods, must report to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry without fail and that if differences are found between the content of the reports they made to the Ministry and the content of their actual dealings, they shall be sentenced to a jail term of three years or less or fines of 10 million won or less.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has established such punishment regulations because the Ministry has decided to partially introduce Cocom's [Coordinating Committee for Export Control] regulations which control exports to the communist bloc, beginning on 1 July.

In an effort to avoid possible conflict with the United States, which has called for our country to introduce Cocom regulations, beginning on 1 July the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will issue our government's import certificates and import clearance certificates and will present them to the countries from which strategic goods are imported, along with our business firms' memoranda vowing that when they import strategic items from the United States and other noncommunist countries they will not export them further to communist countries, but will directly introduce them into South Korea. In this case, if a business firm submits to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry a false report on the arrival site of its imported strategic items, their quantities and quality, and other related information on them, it will be subjected to punishment.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry originally decided to extensively introduce all of Cocom's regulations, beginning early this year. However, it has changed its original plan and decided to adopt the system of issuing import certificates and import clearance certificates first, because some of Cocom's control items are very complicated and require highly technical expertise.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry will have working-level negotiations with the U.S. Government in connection with Cocom in August.

Hyundai Sues Union for Obstructing Business

SK1305004490 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 90 p 3

[Text] Ulsan, Kyongsangnam-to—Hyundai Heavy Industries yesterday filed a complaint against 69 union leaders with the police station here claiming they obstructed business and violated the Labor Dispute Adjustment Act. The persons include Yi Kap-yong, chairman of the union's emergency committee, and other union leaders who allegedly masterminded the strike called April 25 at the nation's largest shipyard. Those who staged the sit-in on the top of the goliath crane at the shipyard were also included in the list.

Meanwhile, the shipyard operation remained sluggish yesterday even though 8,141 or about 50 percent of blue-collar workers reported for duty. Hyundai management said it will lift the shipyard lockout tomorrow to induce all the workers to return to work.

Five companies of riot police were pulled out of the shipyard Friday and the remaining 2,700 riot police are expected to be withdrawn tomorrow if the shipyard resumes normal operation.

The riot police concentrated their endeavors, particularly, on prohibiting the members of such militant student circles as the National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop) and the National Alliance for Democratic Movement (Chonminnyon) from slipping into the rally.

The students, dissidents and the union leaders failed in their bid to march to the Yoido Plaza in front of the KBS headquarters from the park as the riot police put up an all-out effort to disperse them at the rally site.

Striking Dyehouse Workers Removed by Police

SK1305004690 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 90 p 3

[Text] Taegu—Some 300 police troops raided Taewha Dyeworks in this city and hauled away 20 workers who had been staging sit-in protests since May 4. But another police team failed to break up a labor protest at Namsun Moolsan Co. because of strong resistance from workers.

The police action was made to arrest union leader Mun Chong-u for whom a warrant was issued Friday night. Mun led the protest even after the company ordered a lockout. Police failed to arrest Mun.

Firing teargas, police broke into Taewha Dyeworks at 5 a.m. and subdued militant workers who resisted strongly, throwing firebombs and tools. Police will arrest seven workers for violating the Labor Dispute Adjustment Act and interfering with company business. Police attempted to storm Namsun Moolsan in the same area but in vain.

Paper Suspends Publishing for 13 May in Protest

SK1205041790 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean on 12 May 90 p 1

[Announcement]

[Text] Because members of HANGYORE SINMUN trade union have decided to positively join the decision of the National Federation of the Press Trade Unions that newspapers and news agency shall not work for a day on 12 May, in protest against the recent situation of the Korean Broadcasting System, HANGYORE SINMUN will not be issued on 13 May (Sunday).

In order to let the people know the real reason for the nationwide withholding of the paper, but to avoid stopping the paper for two consecutive days, HANGYORE SINMUN has decided to work as normal on Sunday and to issue a paper for the 14th (Monday) edition.

We believe that readers will deeply understand the true meaning of HANGYORE SINMUN.

Government Must Not Repeat Economic 'Folly'

SK1205004290 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 May 90 p 8

[Editorial: "Prescription for Reality Ills"]

[Text] Spiraling speculative real estate transactions are a phenomenon inherent to the rapid growth of a country's economy. But few would dispute that Korea's speculative spree has gone beyond the tolerable limit and is having an adverse impact on the nation's economy.

The bitter and often frustrating experiences of the past have taught that real estate speculation is a great enemy of economic stability and the sound ethics of capitalism. Such unethical practices have been shown to hike the cost of housing, of building factories and of cultivating fields, harming the interests of the hard-working, honest majority while fattening the purses of only a handful of speculators. Worse yet, the psychology of inflation, that most feared attitude so disruptive of economic stability, thrives on speculation in real estate.

Viewed as such, the tough new set of guidelines announced by the government in succession over the past few weeks in an attempt to dampen real estate prices and root out speculative land transactions is welcome. As the first outgrowth of the government measures, the country's 10 largest business groups expressed their willingness Thursday [10 May] to sell within six months 15,690,300 pyong (One pyong equals 3.3 sq. meters) in a gesture to chip in their share for the all-out government campaign to combat real estate speculation. They made it clear in a tersely worded statement that, if their attempt to dispose of their "non-business" real estate holdings before the prescribed deadline fails, they will promptly sell them to the state-financed Korea Land Development Corp. What's more, the heads of the giant conglomerates revealed that 1 percent of the net profits from the sale proceeds would be poured into various projects catering to the welfare of their workers.

Another development deserving our attention in this connection is that the government Thursday fired Hanil Bank President Yi Pyong-son, holding him responsible for a real estate-related scandal. Yi allegedly approved the purchase of land by the Samsung Business Group, overriding the regulations governing bank loans. Under the regulations, Samsung was not qualified to purchase the land with bank loans.

In still another move seen as a blitzkrieg maneuver to blunt the biting edge of the speculative spiral, the Office of National Tax Administration disclosed the names of 168 habitual real estate speculators yesterday. A glance at the list shows the names of wealthy people operating enterprises, clinics and the like, who allegedly violated tax-related laws in transactions of real estate or diverting funds.

Needless to say, effective management of the real estate market is of utmost importance to our economic policy. It is no less critical than industrialization and export growth. The legitimacy of our capitalist economic system will crumble if our limited supply of land is entrusted with those speculators and their cronies.

In retrospect, various government programs and policies have failed in the past because they came too late. Thus, timeliness, or more exactly preventive efficacy and constancy, has proved to be the essential element in any feasible real estate policy. For this reason, the government is urged to be prompt and unflinching in devising procedures to effectively enforce the announced guidelines. The follow-up measures will be more important than the guidelines.

The price stability that is the very foundation of Korea's sustained economic growth has been jeopardized by the unrestrained climb in real estate prices and speculative transactions. For both financial and moral purposes, the government must act on the policy of stamping out land speculation with a firm hand. This time, it cannot afford to repeat the past folly of offering many prescriptions but failing to fill them and cure the ills.

Kim Yong-sam Interviewed on DLP, Stabilization

SK1205010890 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 May 90 pp 2-6

["Excerpts" of questions and answers by Kim Yong-sam, newly elected executive chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party, and unidentified reporters on 11 May; place not given]

[Text] Question: When do you think the issue of a parliamentary cabinet system will be subjected to lively public discussion?

Answer: Under a democratic political system, the support of the people is of prime importance. Let me remind you again that the President was popularly elected under the direct presidential election system. I think that it is not a proper time to discuss the parliamentary cabinet system. What we are supposed to do at this crucial point is tackle various difficult problems facing the nation.

Q: What if intraparty debate on the parliamentary cabinet system starts in earnest?

A: Politics cannot be separated from the people. I myself did not exclude the possibility of implementation of two political systems—in the past. What matters at this juncture is not the system itself but how people react to one of the two systems when it is in force. The focal point is a national consensus on the system. I hope you will not raise the issue again.

Q: Factionalism seems to be the thorniest issue in the ruling party. What is your own answer to this question?

A: Until recently, it was true that the three parties were loosely merged. Since the inaugural national convention, however, I have become executive chairman of the ruling party while President No Tae-u became president of the party. Now, I represent the DLP [Democratic Liberal Party] itself, not a specific faction in the party. I will execute party affairs through consultation with President No Tae-u, Kim Chong-pil and Pak Tae-chun above factional interests.

Q: What is your idea about reshuffling the party hierarchy and key posts in the National Assembly including the speaker and standing committee chairman?

A: Key party post and Assembly posts will be given to the right persons on the basis of personal ability and seniority in the party, not to mention political career. Favoritism on the basis of factional affiliation will be totally excluded. The ruling DLP faces disaster unless it attains solidarity and unity. If the ruling party dissolves itself to return to the four-party system as demanded by some politicians in the opposition camp, it would bring about disastrous results not only for only for the ruling party itself but also for the nation as a whole. The ruling party is ready to face public judgment in 1992 and 1993 when general and presidential elections are to be held.

Q: What about the public pledge to hold local council elections this year as scheduled?

A: The ruling party has not changed its position on holding local council elections this year. The necessary Parliamentary action will be taken during the forthcoming extra session of the National Assembly.

Q: If the ruling party is prepared to face public judgment in 1992 and 1993, does it mean that the ruling party is sticking to the direct presidential system as it is now?

A: It is a matter of course under the current Constitution.

Q: What if there is strong resistance from the opposition camp as well as the people?

A: Political, social and economic stabilization should be a prerequiste for stabilization of political forces. There would be big trouble if the ruling party tries to win a majority of the parliament seats through election rigging but the DLP has no intention to do so. With the inauguration of the DLP, stabilization in all segments of society can be achieved.

Q: How would you push for reforms in and outside the ruling party.

A: Our party has stressed the need for stabilization through reforms several times in the past. In order to tide over the economic difficulties, the ruling party has already taken action to stamp out real estate speculation. Forcible disposal of real estate by 10 major business groups is one of the major reformative steps taken by the ruling party. Such reforms are vital to safeguard the liberal democratic system. Any action beyond reforms, namely revolution or class struggle, would not be tolerated, however.

Q: What about the northern policies?

A: As you are already aware of, Seoul-Moscow ties may be normalized this year thanks to diplomatic efforts made during my visit to Moscow in March. I hope that there will be changes in our relations with China and north Korea as well. Northern policies will continue to be pursued in that direction

Q: Have you any plans to meet with Kim Tae-chung?

A: We have thus far maintained dialogue with opposition parties and other interest groups on major topics of national concern. I will positively consider meeting with Kim Tae-chung and let three major party postholders push for the meeting.

Q: What is your comment on the recent report about a secret agreement on leadership of the ruling party and presidential candidate for 1993?

A: If I had stuck to my ambition to become president myself, the three-way merger could not have been realized. I feel the same way now.

Opposition Politician Demands DLP Dissolution

SK1205073490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0618 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Taejon, South Korea, May 12 (YONHAP)—The leader of a splinter group of opposition politicians Saturday accused the ruling party of causing inflation and demanded the party dissolve itself and call generai elections.

Yi Ki-taek, leader of the tentatively named Democratic Party (DP), told an audience in front of Taejon station, 140 kilometers south of Seoul, that sharply rising prices and rents were the result of the creation of the ruling party through a merger and a power struggle between its three component groups.

To ammend the situation, the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) should be dismantled and general elections held to elect a government that is trusted by the people, said Yi, whose group comprises eight lawmakers who refused to join the merger.

DLP plans to establish a parliamentary cabinet system would bring its own ruin, he said, asserting that it was the people's struggle for direct presidential elections that put an end to the rule of former President Chon Tu-hwan, who stepped down in a peaceful change of government when his term expired in 1988.

On negotiations for a merger with Kim Tae-chung's party, Yi said problems that divide the opposition should be solved one by one. Merger discussions ought not to disappoint the people, so faithful efforts should be made, he said.

Earlier in the day, the Democratic Party set up three chapters in the region. Kim's Party for Peace and Democracy is opposed to official inauguration of the group as a party, claiming that launching another opposition party would hamper opposition integration.

55 Charged for Using Firebombs in Rallies

SK1205022490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (OANA-YONHAP)—The prosecution and the police charged 55 people with violating the firebomb law Friday [11 May] after questioning 1,192 people taken into custody during massive nationwide demonstrations calling for the dissolution of the ruling party. The 55 include leaders of the anti-government rallies and demonstrators and attackers of public facilities.

The prosecution booked another 79 protesters without physical detention, conducted summary proceedings for 129 and released 929, categorized as sympathizers.

Investigation into about 20 leaders of a nationwide umbrella dissident group and the national student representatives' council for evidence of abetting and inciting illegal demonstrations will be finished by the end of the next week, the prosecution said. The two groups are suspected of organizing the demonstrations, the biggest since protests against former President Chon Tu-hwan in 1987.

The prosecution said it will arrest "key figures" after summoning them for questioning early next week and will issue arrest warrants for those who escape.

Editorial Views Significance of Demonstrations

SK1305134590 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 11 May 90 p 6

[Editorial: "The Meaning of the Largest Ever Demonstrations Since the 'June Resistance'—What Should Those in Power and the United States Learn From Them?"]

[Text] On 9 May, the day the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] held its first party convention, cities across the country were filled with heated slogans that called for the "DLP to be disbanded." The U.S. Cultural Center in Seoul was set on fire after having been attacked with firebombs; Namdaemun Police Station in Seoul, Chungbu Police Station in Taegu, and many police boxes and even local DLP offices were the targets of the demonstrating masses' attacks. The number of people who took part in the nationwide anti-DLP demonstration was estimated at around 80,000, the largest number since the June resistance in 1987.

What cause has thrown our society into such a fierce maelstrom? Precisely when the DLP leaders and members were toasting each other, a large number of the masses, as large as the number of those in the "June Resistance," came out into the streets and called for the ouster of the dictatorial regime. This means that the democratization has been turned back to the level of 1987.

The nationwide demonstrations this time were clearly different in their nature from the sporadic demonstrations staged since the Sixth Republic came into power. Nearly 20,000 people, after breaking through the cordon line set up by the police, staged sit-in demonstrations along the street in Seoul linking the approach to Ulchiro with Seoul Railway Station. Demonstrations in Pusan and Kwangju were no less heated. Even in Taegu, which is regarded as the current regime's political stronghold, some 2,000 students and workers called on the No Tae-u regime to step down.

The reaction of the citizens to the demonstrations has changed greatly. Many of the passengers in the cars stuck on an elevated road called Tc:gyero, in Seoul, waved to those participating in the demonstrations and the passers-by in Myongdong chanted slogans "Disband the DLP" and "No Tae-u, step down," aping the demonstrators.

In the great demonstrations on 9 May, some 400 students showered firebombs on the U.S. Cultural Center in Seoul. It seems to be an expression of their conviction that the United States secretly influenced the formation of the great conservative alliance. Ever since Donald Gregg, who is reported to have long devoted himself to "engineering" the protection of the dictatorial regimes in Southeast Asia, came to Korea to assume his post as U.S. ambassador, the governing regime's suppression of the national and democratic movements has become harsher, while the political structure composed of strong opposition parties and a weak governing party—the result of votes cast by the majority of the people—was brought down. The progressive intellectuals, students, workers, and farmers in our country seem to believe that the U.S. Administration and U.S. troops stationed in Korea that hold the power of life and death over those who are currently in power are now trying to defend their vested interests and reap still greater profits on the Korean peninsula with the help of the great conservative alliance.

"What is the United States to Korea?" This question is being raised with bitterness in May, which marks the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju resistance. The United States forcibly divided the Korean peninsula by ignoring the Korean [Choson] masses' will for independence and sovereignty. The United States, while setting up a military administration during the interim following the 15 August national liberation, forced the Korean people to establish a unilateral government in the South, while keeping them from instituting their own free political system. The United States propped up the Syngman Rhee regime, which was devoted to a dictatorial rule similar to a feudalistic, dynastic one. In addition, the United States endorsed the 16 May military coup perpetrated by Pak Chong-hui and his underlings, forced the treacherous Korea-Japan talks on the Pak Chong-hui regime, sacrificed many Korean youth by sending the Korean Army to Vietnam, approved a constitutional revision to make the president run for a third term and the "Yusin" dictatorship, and finally, aided and abetted the massacre in Kwangju in 1980. What is more, the United States is now playing the role of political, economic, and military godfather to the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime as well as to the current regime.

The "9 May Resistance" not only has gotten the Korean masses' warning through to the United States, but has also declared a flat-out "no" to the DLP regime's political ability and its raison d'etre. It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that when Chon Tu-hwan declared his intention to keep the Constitution in place without revising it, virtually all the people across the country stirred up to smash his attempt in June 1987, targeting along with Chon Tu-hwan even the next president of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP]. Mr. No Tae-u managed to avoid the crisis by announcing his "29 June declaration." Now, 2 years later, since becoming our country's president after going through twists and turns, the various sectors of our society are under more uneasy circumstances than those before the "June Resistance." No headway has been made in such things as democratization of the political system, economic equality, social stability, and progress in the movement for national reunification.

Although the DJP, Reunification Democratic Party, and the New Democratic Republican Party promised to pursue "national salvation, reform, and stability" through the merger of the parties, their promise has turned out to be a lie that even a toddler will deride.

"May the Ninth" has set up another milestone in the history of the national movement for democratization. This is because the National Alliance To Smash the DLP's One-Party Dictatorship and To Attain the Basic Rights of the Masses [Kungmin Yonhap] was successful in organizing and mobilizing the nationwide demonstrations on 9 May. As a result of this success, the Kungmin Yonhap now seems to be enjoying the as much trust and support from the masses as the Headquarters for National Movement enjoyed in 1987.

The DLP regime must have been astonished and stung by the "nationwide demonstrations" on 9 May, the day when the DLP held its first convention. However, if the DLP regime tries to subdue the resistance of the masses by the use of force, it will only stoke the flames of the demonstrations.

People across the country are now paying uncommonly keen attention to the "anti-DLP struggle," which is spreading across the country with the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju uprising only a few days away. Had President No Tae-u abolished evil laws and reformed the system for democratization as repeatedly promised by the Sixth Republic, there would be no such upheaval today reminding us of the "June Resistance." However, the "marriage of convenience" between the upper echelon of the current regime, which is regarded as one that is responsible for the massacre in Kwangju, and Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil, who have cast off their mask of opposition, has forced the people to choose between being democratic and anti-democratic. The choice now rests with the people.

'Clandestine Investigation' Raises Concern

SK1505003590 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 May 90 p 1

[Text] Opposition parties yesterday expressed worries that the clandestine investigation of politicians' corruption by a task force under the direct control of President No Tae-u might be abused to weaken the opposition.

Rep. Kim Tae-sik, spokesman of the Party for Peace and Democracy, said, "Although we welcome the determination of No regime to uproot corruption involving public servants, we hope that they will not capitalize on the move politically."

He argued that Chongwadae (presidential office) is not vested with the right to investigate legislators but only the prosecution is responsible for the duty.

Kim said that the task force should not attempt to make public the list of legislators subject to its investigation.

Rep. Chang Suk-hwan, mouthpiece of the formative Democratic Party, said, "We cannot but express our concern that the inspection may be used to suppress the opposition as in the Yushin dictatorship and the Fifth Republic."

Prosecution Reopens Investigation of Ho Mun-to

SK1205073790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0633 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP)—The Seoul District Prosecution has reopened its investigation into charges that Ho Mun-to, a top aide to former President Chon Tu-hwan, lied to the National Assembly during hearings last year.

Former ruling party Secretary-General Kwon Chung-tal was called in Saturday for questioning that is expected to focus on whether he and Ho were directly involved in the compulsory integration of the mass media and purging of hundreds of reporters in 1980.

In March last year, the assembly filed a complaint against Ho, charging that he gave false testimony during hearings on the events of 1980. Ho is alleged to have played a leading role in the suppression of the press by Chon.

The prosecution suspended investigation when Kwon left for the United States in June 1988 as his statement was the key to determining whether Ho had committed perjury.

Kwon was head of the Defense Security Command's Information Department, which was in charge of press affairs under the martial law in 1980, and it is also suspected that he was behind the effort to control the press. Kwon returned to Seoul on April 26, ostensibly to take care of his ailing wife.

Burma

AFP Reports Foreigners Banned Effective 15 May

BK1505084890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0842 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Bangkok, May 15 (AFP)—Burma's military government has banned foreigners from the country as of Tuesday [15 May], diplomats said here. The diplomats, who monitor developments in Burma, quoted Rangoon officials as saying the decision was taken in view of Burma's upcoming elections and was directed at all foreigners "without a special dispensation."

SLORC Revokes Martial Law in 11 Townships

BK1505142190 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] has issued Martial Law Order No. 7/90, dated 15 May 1990—the 7th day of the waning moon of Kason, 1352 Myanmar Era. The order reads:

1. In order to ensure effective implementation of security, law and order, and regional peace and tranquillity, the State Law and Order Restoration Council issued Martial Law Order No. 1/89 granting the commanders of the Central Military Command and of the previous Northwest Military Command the right to exercise martial law administrative and judiciary powers in the military regions under their supervision and command.

2. Presently, as the law and order and regional peace and tranquillity situation has improved in areas in the jurisdiction of the reorganized Northwest Military Command as well as the Central Military Command, martial law is hereby revoked in the following 11 townships effective the date of this order:

A. Northwest Military Command Region

1. Tiddim Township, Chin State
2. Falam Township, Chin State
3. Haka Township, Chin State
4. Mindat Township Chin State
5. Myaing Township, Magway Division
6. Shwebo Township, Sagaing Division
7. Kanbalu Township, Sagaing Division
8. Taze Township, Sagaing Division
9. Kani Township, Sagaing Division

B. Central Military Command Region

1. Nyaung-u Township, Mandalay Division
2. Pyawbwe Township, Mandalay Division

By the authority vested in me,
Signed: Khin Nyunt, Major General, secretary-1, State Law and Order Restoration Council

Myo Nyunt Speaks on Elections, Defense Services

BK1405035190 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 May 90

[Excerpts] Major General Myo Nyunt, commander of the Yangon [Rangoon] Military Command, in the company of Colonel Maung Toe, commander of the No. 111 Tactical Operations under the 11th Light Infantry Division headquarters, and Lieutenant Colonel Tin Aye, staff officer Grade 1 of the Yangon Military Command, visited the No. 1 Training Corps this morning. The visit was to explain the need to fully comply with the instructions given by the commander in chief of the Defense Services in his speeches on the 45th Defense Services Day and to the chairmen of State and Divisional Law and Order Restoration Councils on 9 May. [passage omitted]

On the upcoming elections, Maj. Gen. Myo Nyunt said you will be hearing accusations from foreign organizations and broadcasting stations, as well as local political parties and organizations, that a certain party is receiving favors. There is no favoritism for anyone; lessons from the past have shown that favoritism will not work. Showing favoritism will only lead to the disintegration of the Defense Services. We have explained many times before that we cannot tolerate a situation where the Defense Services will break up because of party politics.

Regarding this question, the commander in chief of the Defense Services gave a speech to the chairmen of the State and Divisional Law and Order Restoration Councils on 9 May. He said: There is no need for us to favor the National Unity Party [NUP]. The Defense Services are, as the name suggests, simply the Defense Services. What they say suggests there can be no justice unless the National League for Democracy [NLD] wins. Look at the history of the Defense Services. They have always done their duty in all eras. Today we do not have any party behind us. We do not campaign for any party. We do not have to take action against any party as long as they do not violate the rules.

Maj. Gen. Myo Nyunt said this being the case, Defense Services personnel are to freely vote for the candidates of their choice. However, it is vital that you vote correctly for the people who will carry forth the interests of the state and the people and who do not want the Defense Services broken up. In order to make a correct choice, you may ask those who know, including me, about the facts not mentioned in the brief biographies of candidates and the journals being published by them. The brief biographies being published by them will not contain facts about the exiles [members of former People's Patriotic Party based in Thailand] or the Burma Communist Party [BCP] members who were once underground as armed rebels. They do not contain facts about those who were dismissed from the Defense Services and the Burma Socialist Program Party for their wrongdoings. Only when we know the facts being covered up will we be able to know about the candidates. It will be up to each individual to make a study of the candidates. [passage omitted]

Regarding the question of foreign and local organizations accusing the Defense Services of being mercenary, the commander said our Defense Services were born of the people and to safeguard the freedom and the interests of the people. To quote the words of the founding father of our Defense Services, who said we are the Defense Services of the people, our Defense Services from their very inception have been the Defense Services of the people and have grown while serving the interests of the people and the state. It is therefore evident that we are the Defense Services that belong to the people. [passage omitted]

Thanks to the good tradition of our Defense Services personnel, to their devotion to the interests of the people, and to the solidarity of the Defense Services, those organizations who have the wrong attitude toward the Defense Services and those who been trying to break up the Defense Services have failed in their attempts to divide us. They have therefore resorted to slander. This must be understood. We, the Defense Services personnel, must also understand that because they cannot break up the Defense Services, they are planning and working to set up a parallel Defense Force.

Continuing, the commander explained the need to successfully hold the elections—the last of the four major tasks. The commander in chief has instructed us to do everything possible to successfully hold the elections. There are conspiracies and plots by organizations at home and abroad to disrupt the elections. The BBC, as if giving a cue, reported on (?7) May that the insurgents are planning to disrupt the elections in Myanmar [Burma]. We, the Defense Services personnel, must take care to prevent that threat from taking place.

I wish to state at this point that we must be aware of the fact that the body in charge of and responsible for the elections is the Elections Commission. I wish to reiterate that we should not be intervening in any matter concerning the elections. It is not just us, the Defense Services personnel, who should keep away from election matters; it is also the township and ward-village law and order restoration councils that should keep their hands off matters concerning the elections. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, the commander said political parties will be resorting to all means to win over the Defense Forces personnel and their dependents in the upcoming elections, and the dependents of the soldiers may especially be the targets of recruitment. Rivalry or the envy for others better off than oneself and racial or religious issues might be used as the weapons to cause division. It is essential to study the ways that might be used to divide the Defense Services and the necessary steps which should be taken to prevent them.

The No. 1 Training Corps is where trained soldiers are born, and you should remember everything the Defense Services have done to nurture you. This is in accordance with the saying of the Kesara King in the Jataka stories that all debts must be repaid. Accept the saying, the Defense Services are your parents, and repay your debt by being loyal to the Defense Services and the people. [passage omitted]

Cultural Delegation Returns From China Visit

BK1205141090 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] A Myanmar [Burmese] cultural delegation led by Lieutenant General Phone Myint, minister of home and religious affairs and information and culture, arrived back in Yangon [Rangoon] by air this morning from Yunnan Province of the People's Republic of China.

The Myanmar delegation was greeted at Yangon airport by members of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] Lt. Gen. Tin Tun, minister of transport and communications and labor and social welfare; Lt. Gen. Sein Aung, minister of industry-1 and industry-2; Major General Tin U, secretary-2 of the SLORC; and Brigadier General Kyaw Tint, joint quarter master general; Lieutenant Colonel Than Nyunt of the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs; Lt. Col. Tin Htoo of the Ministry of Information and Culture; U Ko, director general of the Office of the Cabinet; heads of departments under ministries concerned; Mr. Cheng Ruisheng, PRC ambassador to Myanmar, and embassy officials.

Minister Lt. Gen. Phone Myint was accompanied by Dr. Ye Htut, director general of the Institute of Culture; U Sein Win, head of the office of the Ministry of Information; U Than Yi and U Thant Tin, deputy directors of the Fine Arts Department; U Soe Tint, principal of the Yangon Arts and Sculpture School; U Tun Zaw, director of the Fine Arts Department, who also serves as the delegation secretary; and Major Myint Tun, personal aide to the minister.

Health Minister Returns From WHO Conference

BK1405151090 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] A Myanmar [Burmese] delegation headed by Colonel Pe Thein, minister for health and education and chief commanding officer of the University Training Corps, arrived back in Yangon [Rangoon] by air this evening after attending the 43rd World Health Organization Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland. The delegation was greeted at Yangon airport by State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] members Lieutenant General Sein Aung, minister for industry-1 and for industry-2; Major General Myo Nyunt, commander of Yangon Military Command; Brigadier General Maung Maung, commander of 502 Air Force wing; U Ko, director general of the Office of the Government; Dr. U Than Sein, official in charge of the WHO office; and departmental officials from ministries concerned. Minister Col. Pe Thein was accompanied by Dr. Kan

Tun, deputy director from the Ministry of Health and the minister's personnel officer.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Trade Minister Cites Growing Foreign Investment

BK1505102290 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0916 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 15 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The flow of foreign investments to Malaysia, which accelerated by 30.8 percent last year, has become a gush, according to figures announced by Trade and Industry Minister Rafidah Aziz Tuesday [15 May].

Foreign investments approved in the first four months of this year reached a phenomenal M [Malaysian] $10.282 billion (about U.S. $3.8 billion), or more than 93 percent of the M $11.01 billion (about U.S. $4.07 billion) approved for the whole of last year. She said that if the rate of approvals continues at this pace, total foreign investments for 1990 would exceed M $30 billion (about U.S. $11.1 billion), or an increase of 280 percent over the 1989 level.

Domestic investments have also increased a pace, with approvals for M $6.78 billion (about U.S. $2.5 billion) worth of investments in the first four months, or more than 80 percent of the M $8.4 billion (about U.S. $3.1 billion) approved for the whole of last year.

Rafidah disclosed the latest statistics on investments in the country when opening a steel furniture factory of Uchida Mk Sdn Bhd at the an industrial estate site at Shah Alam town, about 16 km from here.

Uchida Mk, with a paid-up capital of $10 million and investments totalling $20 million, is the first wholly-owned Japanese company to produce steel furniture in Malaysia. Uchida, established in September 1988, is a joint venture involving five Japanese companies—Uchida Yoko Co Ltd and Meiko Industry Co Ltd as the major shareholders and Sumitomo Corp, Sumiputeh Steel Centre Sdn Bhd, and Maruichi Malaysia Steel Tube Bhd.

She said a total of 305 projects with total investments of $17.06 billion and total proposed employment for 64,547 had been approved between January and April this year.

Rafidah said that since 1987, Malaysia had been experiencing a sharp rise in applications to set up manufacturing projects. A total of 1,857 approvals were given with total proposed investments of M $25.25 billion (about U.S. $9.35 billion) and the creation of employment for 379,571 workers during the period.

As at the end of last year, 808 or 43.5 percent of the projects approved during the three-year period had been completed, 926 or 49.8 percent were in the early stages of implementation and 123 or only 6.7 percent had not been implemented.

Singapore

Editorial Hails Japan's Promotion in IMF

OW1205080890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0523 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Singapore, May 11 KYODO—A major Singapore financial daily hailed Friday Japan's promotion to second spot in the International Monetary Fund, but cautioned about Japan flexing its political and military muscle in this region. The promotion has "reopened at a higher level the discussion of how Japanese economic power should—or should not—be translated into political clout, especially in the Asia-Pacific region," the BUSINESS TIMES said in an editorial.

"Here in Southeast Asia, the message to Tokyo is that people love the Japanese, but not as soldiers." The editorial noted that Japan, in trying to meet the challenge of fulfilling its responsibilities as the world's second-largest economic power, will need to make its opinions count more and undertake a proactive diplomacy.

"What no one wants is an extension of this political power into the military field," it said. "Japan's military ambitions earlier this century were disastrous to it and terrible for others." It said what Japan does will be determined to a large extent by what others compel it or enable it to do.

Trade tensions, for instance, should be prevented from weakening the relationship between the United States and Japan, it said. This is because a "Tokyo isolated from the mainstream of international economics is likely to be a military adventurist Tokyo as well, turning its attention to its immediate strategic neighbours, Southeast Asia."

The editorial, titled "The Power To Do Good," also criticized Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's recent proposal for Japan to take part in naval exercises in the South China Sea with his country. "The Japanese are undergoing a process of self-examination with regard to their place in the world. While others cannot dictate to them what that place should be, what it should not be is easier to recommend."

Cambodia

Princess Lida Calls Sihanouk 'Spoilt Child'

BK1405150090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1448 GMT 14 May 90

[By Leo Dobbs]

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 14 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk is a "spoilt child" who may find his people have forgotten him if he waits too long before forging peace with the government, his cousin said here Monday [14 May]. "Sihanouk, always he changes. I know his character—the character of kings, presidents and a spoilt child," said Princess Lida Sisowath, an MP [member of parliament] and vice general secretary in charge of international relations for the National Council Front mass organisation. She said in an interview here that Prince Sihanouk's behaviour was not that which should be expected of a monarch, adding that members of royalty should "think first about what you say" and then act on their word.

The princess, probably the only Cambodian royal family member now living in the country permanently, is related to Prince Sihanouk through her father, who was the younger brother of the prince's mother, Queen Sisowath Kossimak. She is also related to former Prime Minister Son Sann, now a leader of the Nationalist Movement in the tripartite resistance.

The prince, long known for his theatrical style and seen by many observers as a political chameleon, has denounced Princess Sisowath as a "traitor." In his latest about-face, the former Cambodian monarch said in Beijing last week that he was taking a long leave of absence as leader of the resistance coalition. The resistance grouping also includes the militarily powerful Khmer Rouge, Cambodia's genocidal rulers between 1975 and January 1979.

The prince said he could not attend a scheduled June meeting in Tokyo with Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen—to which he had agreed barely two weeks earlier, after a prior refusal—because he wanted to devote himself to the "rehabilitation of my people and...the reconstruction of my country." He asked Mr. Hun Sen's permission to travel in Phnom Penh-held areas of the country to go about the rebuilding, prompting the premier to say that he could not understand the announcement, as the prince with his allies had spent the past 11 years trying to destroy government efforts at reconstruction.

Princess Lida lost her husband, mother and four daughters during the Khmer Rouge rule under its leader Pol Pot. She said she believed her cousin "has still a role to play, but if he waits too long he will have no role to play," and a settlement could be forged without him if he kept changing his talk at every opportunity. She said the aura surrounding the 68-year-old prince, who last month in Bangkok described his first cousin as a "traitor" who should be jailed, would diminish the longer he was away. She said that being active in Cambodia for the past decade, "the young people know me, but young people don't know him. "For them he belongs to history, and if he waits (too long), people will say they don't want an old man as leader."

But Princess Lida—describing herself as a liberal progressive who was a conservative when it came to tradition, especially relating to royalty—said she had great respect for Prince Sihanouk because of his age. She said she had also respect for Mr. Son Sann, noting his greater "experience, wisdom and maturity" as a politician than Prince Sihanouk. Princess Lida said that despite Prince Sihanouk's "bad character, I love him because he is like my father to me. "I want him to come back, not as head of state but as a simple citizen. Then I'll welcome him to stay with me—there's always a room for him."

The princess, now remarried, said she decided to stay in Cambodia after 1979 because she prefered to be poor in her own country rather than overseas, and because she wanted to help the new government rebuild the country. She said her role was not to negotiate, but to use other ways to try and bring peace, including appeals, directly or indirectly, to Prince Sihanouk. She has written several times to Prince Sihanouk, but without reply, because "he does not like advice from women." Cambodian tradition maintains that men do not have to answer to women.

At the turn of the year, she also wrote to U.S. President George Bush and French President Francois Mitterrand appealing to them to use their personal influence over Prince Sihanouk in a bid to end the suffering. She is considering writing to Britain's Queen Elizabeth II and Margaret Thatcher in the hope that, as women and mothers, they will urge greater steps towards peace. In her letter to Mr. Mitterrand, the princess wrote: "It is as a woman who has known and lived through too much suffering that is continuing, that I am asking you to intervene with Monseigneur (Sihanouk) so that the young Cambodians have the freedom to run, swim and play without the fear of death at every step."

VODK Views SRV Responsibility for Situation

Nguyen Co Thach's 'Lie'

BK1305031490 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 May 90

[Station commentary: "The Aggressor Hanoi Authorities Cannot Avoid Being Responsible for Their War of Aggression and Occupation in Cambodia"]

[Text] Recently, Nguyen Co Thach told newsmen in Bangkok that since all Vietnamese troops had been withdrawn from Cambodia, Vietnam had no more responsibility in Cambodia. This is a big lie and no one will believe it.

After Vietnam announced its deceitful troop withdrawal at the end of September 1989, international journalists have seen Vietnamese soldiers who were captured on Cambodian battlefields by the three Cambodian national resistance forces. Some of these Vietnamese soldiers told newsmen they did not return to Vietnam at the end of September 1989. Others said they were repatriated to Vietnam at the end of September 1989 but were sent back to Cambodia in November 1989 or January 1990. Still other Vietnamese soldiers said they were sent to Cambodia at the beginning of 1990 for the first time. Meanwhile, various East European diplomats in Phnom Penh disclosed that Vietnam had sent tens of thousands of Vietnamese troops back to Cambodia in order to help defend various important strategic towns in western Cambodia.

All these events have proven clearly that this statement made in Bangkok by Nguyen Co Thach is just a lie. Moreover, people in general have seen clearly that currently, Vietnam, which has been isolated from and has lost the support of the East European countries, needs good relations with various countries around the world, particularly China, the United States, Japan, and the neighboring ASEAN countries.

If Vietnam really had withdrawn all its troops from Cambodia, it should have accepted the UN supervision of this withdrawal as demanded by the countries cited above. In fact, the Hanoi authorities vehemently rejected UN supervision of the withdrawal of aggressor Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. Therefore, no one will believe such a baseless statement of the Hanoi authorities. Moreover, people in general know well that without the support of hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops, the Vietnamese-installed regime in Phnom Penh cannot survive. This is because this regime does not have its own military or political strength; the administrative personnel and Cambodian soldiers installed by Vietnam to serve this regime are very angry with the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets who have been gathering national wealth and people's property for their own benefit. These personnel and soldiers have been joining hands with the Cambodian national resistance forces in attacking the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets on all battlefields throughout the country. In such a situation, without the support of the hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops and the 50,000 Vietnamese civilian personnel, the puppet regime would have collapsed by now.

Therefore, Vietnam still must be held responsible for its war of aggression in Cambodia. The aggressor Hanoi authorities cannot avoid this responsibility. Vietnam must be responsible for the solution to end this war of aggression comprehensively by truly withdrawing all its aggressor troops and forces from Cambodia under the supervision of the United Nations and the four Cambodian factions.

People Call for Pressure

BK1405022790 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 May 90

[Unattributed article: "The Cambodian People Would Like To Appeal to the World Community To Continue Pressuring the Hanoi Authorities Until They Accept Supervision by the United Nations and Four Cambodian Factions on the Total Withdrawal of All Their Aggressor Forces From Cambodia"]

[Text] In mid-May 1990, the Hanoi authorities will send Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Van Kiet to a number of European countries. The mission of these two Vietnamese is to deceive these European countries that Vietnam has already withdrawn all its troops from Cambodia. Thus they should resume their aid to Vietnam and reestablish trade contacts.

In fact, the Hanoi authorities have not withdrawn their troops from Cambodia. Hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops are still fighting on the Cambodian battlefield. Some of them mingle among members of the puppet army units. Others remain in their original Vietnamese units but wear puppet soldiers' uniforms.

At present, since the combined puppet-Vietnamese units have been continuously routed by our Cambodian national resistance forces, the real Vietnamese troops in puppet soldiers' uniforms fight openly against our Cambodian national resistance forces on various battlefields, such as the battlefields around Battambang Town, and Route 5, Route 10, Sisophon, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom. On the eastern side of the Mekong River, such as in eastern Kompong Cham, Kratie, and Prey Veng, the Vietnamese authorities have sent regiments of troops from the 7th Military Region in Vietnam to fight against our Cambodian national resistance forces in addition to the Vietnamese troops already in these areas. Moreover, the Vietnamese authorities have kept sending fresh troops, artillery, and tanks to Cambodia in order to replenish their losses and strengthen their forces for resisting the offensive of our Cambodian national resistance forces. Therefore, fighting in Cambodia remains a fight between the aggressor Vietnamese troops and the Cambodian national resistance forces and the Cambodian people—the victims of the Vietnamese aggression. The true nature of the war in Cambodia before and after September 1989 remains a Vietnamese war of aggression. Nothing has changed.

For this reason, the Cambodian people would like to call on all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world not to resume their aid to Vietnam until the Hanoi authorities accept supervision by the United Nations and the four Cambodian factions on the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops and forces from Cambodia. Providing aid to Vietnam at a time when the aggressor forces are not withdrawn from Cambodia will only enable Vietnam to prolong its war of aggression in Cambodia, thus causing Cambodian people, who have been suffering for years, to suffer even longer. The Cambodian people believe that only with the world community continuing to exert all-around pressure on Vietnam will the Hanoi authorities be compelled to quickly put an end to their war of aggression in Cambodia. This will enable the Cambodian people to regain peace, security, and stability, thus contributing to stability and peace in the whole of Southeast Asia, Asia, and the Pacific.

'Shameless Deception' Noted

BK1005062090 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 May 90

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Authorities' Pack of Lies Can Never Disguise Their Annexation Ambitions"]

[Text] Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Dang Nghiem Bai has recently said at a news conference that Vietnam will step up its efforts to settle the Cambodian problem, but he has indicated that Vietnam cannot interfere in Cambodia's internal affairs. From this statement, people can immediately see that the Vietnamese are not sincere.

The wording, interference in internal affairs, is just an excuse used by the Vietnamese enemies to avoid being branded as notorious bandits invading and annexing Cambodia and eliminating the Cambodian race. It is internationally known that the Cambodian problem stemmed from the invasion of Cambodia by hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese aggressor troops in late 1978. The Vietnamese have insolently violated a principle of the UN charter and international law. The UN General Assembly over the past 11 years have clearly stated that the war in Cambodia has been created by the Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Cambodia. It has demanded that Vietnam completely withdraw its troops and aggression forces to pave the way for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

Since the fallacious withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in late September 1989, the world still maintains that the war in Cambodia is a Vietnamese war of aggression and that the Vietnamese unilaterally announced troop withdrawal without any control and supervision is unacceptable. The Hanoi authorities remain, however, adamant by employing all kinds of gambits to continue their shameless deception. They continue their deceiving maneuvers to turn the Cambodian problem into an internal Cambodian affair and press the Cambodian national resistance forces and the international community into negotiating with the puppet regime they have propped up in Phnom Penh. This is aimed at legalizing the regime and, through this, turning the Cambodian problem into an internal affair so they can shirk their responsibility and legitimize their aggression against Cambodia. The stratagems are also for delaying the settlement of the problem for the purpose of redressing their battlefield defeats and shipping more fresh troops and war equipment to Cambodia in order to reinforce their forces' invasion and occupation of Cambodia forever. Nonetheless, people have blown the cover of the Hanoi authorities' gambits.

Over the past 11 years, the international community has been well aware of the Vietnamese intention. The world clearly sees that Vietnam's fundamental stubborn stance has remained unchanged—in spite of its stated efforts to politically resolve the Cambodian problem, to achieve a compromise, and to organize elections—since it continues to refuse to remove its aggressor troops from Cambodia under UN verification. Therefore, the world continues to maintain that it cannot accept the Hanoi authorities' pack of lies. The world needs to judge the Vietnamese concrete actions to determine whether or not they really want to settle the Cambodian problem. If the Hanoi authorities are sincere for a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem, they should prove their intention by deeds, that is:

1. They should withdraw their troops and aggressor forces of all categories from Cambodia under UN control and supervision with the participation of the four Cambodian parties, and
2. They should dissolve their regime in Phnom Penh to clear the way for organizing general, free, and democratic elections in Cambodia under direct UN supervision.

UN Supervision Discussed

BK1505032290 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 May 90

[Station commentary: "Vietnam's Objection to UN Supervision on Total Withdrawal of Its Troops From Cambodia Clearly Proves That Vietnam Still Does Not Want To End Its War of Aggression in Cambodia"]

[Text] According to diplomatic sources in Beijing, during a recent discussion in Beijing, the Vietnamese delegation led by Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem still vehemently rejected the role of the United Nations and UN International Peacekeeping Force in supervising the total withdrawal of all types of aggressor Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. This obstinate stance of the Hanoi authorities clearly proves once again that they are still not willing to end their war of aggression in Cambodia.

The world community knows well that the main obstacle to ending the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia is Vietnam's opposition to a thorough supervision by the United Nations on the total withdrawal of all types of aggressor Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. National and international public opinions have been well aware of the fact that Vietnam has rejected or tried to avoid this key question because it has hidden hundreds of thousands of its aggressor troops in Cambodia within the ranks of the puppet administration, and among the over one million Vietnamese immigrants in Cambodia. Once this main obstacle is resolved, that is as soon as the Hanoi authorities accept UN supervision on total withdrawal of their aggressor forces from Cambodia, questions such as national reconciliation among all Cambodian nationals and all other problems will be easily resolved.

The peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world as well as Cambodians inside and outside the country want Cambodia to be liberated from Vietnamese slavery so Cambodia can regain its independence and peace, and enjoy genuine national reconciliation within a great national union regardless of different political tendencies or past records. If Vietnam really wants to resolve the Cambodian problem through political means, it should allow the UN forces to supervise the total withdrawal of aggressor Vietnamese forces from Cambodia; it should agree to the reconciliation of all Cambodian nationals regardless of their different political tendencies or past records through a free, fair, and democratic election under UN supervision.

Countries 'Disappointed'

BK1505043690 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 May 90

[Article: "Nguyen Van Linh Is No Better Than Nguyen Co Thach; the World Is Well Aware of the Vietnamese Lies"]

[Text] During the 6 May talks with a high-ranking official of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party, Nguyen Van Linh, CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] general secretary, once again lied shamelessly that Vietnam is ready to accept international organizations such as the United Nations, to examine the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

It is well remembered that before the opening of the Jakarta meeting on Cambodia in February, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, in an unofficial statement, lied to some countries that Vietnam was willing to allow the United Nations to supervise the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. He went as far as to say that Vietnam was willing to allow thousands of men of the UN International Peacekeeping Force to be stationed in Cambodia. During the Jakarta meeting, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach vehemently refused to allow UN forces to supervise the total withdrawal of aggressor Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. Instead, he asserted that such a supervision would be an interference in Cambodia's internal affairs.

At that time, many countries attending this informal meeting were very disappointed over Vietnam's tricky and cunning nature and its habit of reneging on its words. Nguyen Co Thach lost face and became extremely isolated. Nguyen Van Linh is now stepping out to tell more lies. However, such Vietnamese lies have been exposed repeatedly by the world. This is why the Vietnamese leaders have become notorious for being the aggressors and big liars. Nguyen Van Linh, Nguyen Co Thach, or any other Hanoi leaders can deceive no one.

Resistance Claims Progress in District Capital

BK1505025590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 May 90 p 7

[Text] Sihanoukist resistance fighters yesterday claimed to be closing in on a district capital in the southeast of Siem Reap Province after ousting Phnom Penh forces from a position on Saturday [13 May]. The National Army of Independent Cambodia (ANKI) said "enemy" troops had fled O Ta Sok, three kilometres east of Chikreng district seat, after two were killed and 17 wounded in an hour-long battle with the ANKI's 12th brigade. The fighters seized seven AKM-47 assault rifles, three Simonov semi-automatic rifles, one 60-mm mortar and a PKM medium machine gun, a statement said. There was no independent confirmation of the claims and no mention of guerrilla casualties.

Chikreng District is in southeast Siem Reap, close to the border with Kompong Thom, where resistance forces have been active despite the recapture of Staung by Phnom Penh forces on April 25.

Party Paper on 'Day of Hatred' for Pol Pot

BK1405100190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 May 90

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Prevent the Danger That Is Clearly Visible Before Us"—date not given]

[Text] May 20, the day of hatred against the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, is the day when a knell awakens the deep memory, conscience, and hatred in each of us and reminds us and future generations of the lessons of blood and tears unheard of by mankind. Over the past 11 years and in the years to come, the Cambodian people relentlessly continued and will continue their responsibilities and all kinds of sacrifices in order to prevent the recurrence of the savage, genocidal Pol Pot regime in Cambodia. This is also the aspiration of all mankind at present.

During the inauguration of a school building in Kompong Svay Commune, Kandal Province, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin said it is the danger of the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime that compels us to continue the armed struggle to prevent the danger clearly visible before us; we are waging this struggle in order to protect the people's lives and defend everything that we have been painstakingly building over the past 11 years.

This invaluable remark of profound significance has clearly shown that the Cambodian people love peace and do not want to make war, and that they are forced to take up arms to prevent the threat to their very livelihood—namely the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. As a matter of fact, the vestiges of countless consequences in national society, the sufferings and misery, family separations, hardship in daily lives, and various conflicts taking place in society at present are the legacy of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. How many more years will be needed in order to wipe out all the consequences created by the savage Pol Pot regime?

Hardly had past crimes been healed when the Pol Pot gang began committing countless new ones against our people virtually every day, especially along the western border. In addition, the Sihanouk-Son Sann groups, while peddling their so-called struggle, have been found in reality to be supporters of the Polpotists and have been committing crimes as savage as those of the Polpotists. Wherever they go, these elements invariably rob the people and sabotage the people's livelihood, leaving nothing in their wake—just as the Polpotists did before them. There are quite a few instances in which the neo-Polpotists—namely the Sihanoukists and Sonsannians—raped women, stripped them, and tied them to tree trunks before murdering them and leaving signs on their bodies saying that they were wives of the enemy.

It is because they are so similar to each other that a certain prince said that Pol Pot was a super patriot, that Pol Pot has renounced what he did in the past, and hinted that he wants the Cambodian people to give Pol Pot another chance.

Confronted with this problem, we see no other way but to continue fighting. Even though we know that war is difficult and a waste, we have to wage it for the survival of the nation. Experiences amassed over the past six months have clearly shown that we are capable of defending ourselves. Immediately after we pulled out all Vietnamese volunteer troops, we experienced quite a few real difficulties. Later, however, we passed through the worst situation, and we have even won advantages over the enemy. We have launched successive attacks on the enemy, inflicting serious losses. At the same time, the world and particularly public opinion in Western countries—such as the United Kingdom, the Republic of France, the United States, Australia, Italy, Japan, Canada, Belgium, and the European Community—have seen our goodwill and legitimate struggle and know that we want to solve the Cambodian problem peacefully.

Therefore, the most important immediate task is to develop the spirit of 20 May, the day of hatred, and transform it into battlefield advantages. Everyone must contribute to building all-around strong Armed Forces and correctly and equally implementing the military service law, with higher cadres setting good examples. At the same time, it is imperative for everyone to participate in actual activities according to the slogan: Everything in service of the battlefields. Those in the rear, including merchants, artisans, farmers, and people in general—in accordance with the slogan: One citizen, one soldier, one policeman—must contribute to the cause of the front by paying attention to assisting the families of soldiers and supporting the front. They should clearly keep in mind the fact that if they live in peace and do business in the rear it is because of the sacrifices made by those front-line cadres and combatants. Pay attention to the key question of enhancing the bonds of unity and solidarity in the entire national society now more than ever.

The authorities at all levels who are administrators of the people and cadres who are servants of the people must be loyal to the people, respect the rights of the people, correctly enforce laws, set life-style examples useful to national society, build up new positions, and do anything to enhance the people's faith in our new regime. When encountering a problem or an obstacle, be it big or small, you must join hands in examining it and solving it with a high sense of responsibility. You must be united around the party and sharpen the determination to fight the enemy and build the motherland. These two important key points are sources of inspiration for our Armed Forces of all categories to win greater confidence from our people in the new regime and turn it into great energy and resolute determination to crush the enemy with great efficiency, to successfully prevent the danger of the genocidal Pol Pot gang's return, and to bring an early peace to the country and happiness and prosperity to the people.

SPK on Kompong Thom Armed Forces Activities

BK1005124590 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1104 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 May (SPK)—Eighteen Son Sann soldiers were captured in Stoung District on 1 May during a mopping-up operation conducted by the Armed Forces of Kompong Thom Province in cooperation with those of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

The people's Armed Forces also took two other prisoners and seized 13 rifles and some war materiel.

It should be noted that in 15 days ending on 2 May, the Armed Forces of Kompong Thom Province put out of action 304 enemy soldiers, including 134 killed, 142 wounded, and 30 captured [figures as received]. Moreover, they seized 55 assorted weapons and an amount of war materiel.

During the same period, Stoung District alone neutralized 170 enemy troops and seized 26 firearms.

Hun Sen Greets New GDR Foreign Minister

BK1405061290 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the State of Cambodia, recently sent a message of greetings to Comrade Markus Meckel on the latter's appointment to the post of minister of foreign affairs of the GDR. The message reads: I would like to warmly congratulate you on your appointment as foreign minister of the GDR. May the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two countries further develop and deepen for the sake of the well-being of our two peoples.

Leaders Greet Czechoslovakia on National Day

Heng Samrin, Hun Sen Message

BK1305145490 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the State Council, and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers, recently sent a greetings message to His Excellency President Vaclav Havel and His Excellency Marian Calfa, head of the CSFR. The message reads:

On behalf of the State Council and Government of the State of Cambodia and the entire Cambodian people and in our own names, we would like to convey to you, the Presidential Council as well as the brotherly government and people of the CSFR our best wishes and cordial greetings on the 45th anniversary of the the Czech and Slovak republic liberation from the yoke of Nazi fascism. We hope the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further develop fruitfully. We wish Your Excellencies the best of health and successes in the implementation of your noble tasks for the well being and prosperity of the Czech and Slovak people.

Hun Sen Greets Dienstbier

BK1405095890 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the State of Cambodia, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency Jiri Dienstbier, minister of foreign affairs of the CSFR, on the 45th anniversary of the Czech and Slovak liberation. The message reads:

I extend cordial greetings to your excellency on the 45th anniversary of the Czech and Slovak liberation from the yoke of fascism. I express firm belief that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries would further develop in the interests of our two peoples and of peace and progress in the world.

Chea Sim Greetings

BK1405085090 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] On the occasion of the 45th National Day of the CSFR, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly of the State of Cambodia, sent a greetings message to Comrade Alexander Dubcek, chairman of the Federal Assembly of the CSFR. The message noted:

On behalf of the State of Cambodia's National Assembly and the entire Cambodian people and in my own name, I would like to extend warmest greetings to your excellency, the chairman of the Federal Assembly, and the people of the CSFR on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the independence day of the CSFR. We are very pleased to see that the relations between our two states and two peoples have developed continuously and that the growing cooperation between our two National Assemblies has contributed to further development of our relations. On this auspicious occasion, I wish your excellency good health and greater success in your responsible mission for the prosperity of your country.

Indonesia

Soviet Aeroflot To Resume Flights to Jakarta

BK1205130090 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] The Indonesian and Soviet Governments signed an air transport agreement in Bali today. Director General of Air Communications Sobirin Misbah and Soviet Deputy Minister of Communications (M.A. Kulosovich) [name and title as heard] signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Sobirin Misbah said the joint operation to link Jakarta and Moscow twice a week will begin on 1 June and for the time being, Aeroflot planes will be used. The agreement also includes the leasing of Aeroflot planes by Garuda, the Indonesian national airline.

Speaking to newsmen in Denpasar, Soviet Deputy Minister of Communications (Kulosovich) said the resumption of air links between the two countries will facilitate travel for West European tourists. The new flights will link West European cities, Moscow, and Indonesian cities, benefitting both Indonesia and the Soviet Union.

The agreement is seen as one of the outcomes of President Suharto's visit to Moscow last year and a follow-up to an earlier accord to boost economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Further on Stranded Cambodian Boat People

Alatas Defines 'Dilemma'

BK1205050390 Hong Kong AFP in English 0346 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Jakarta, May 12 (AFP)—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said that the problem of Cambodian boat people who got stranded in Indonesia posed a dilemma for the government, according to press reports here Saturday [12 May]. Mr. Alatas told journalists in Bandung near here that Indonesia could not just "tell them to leave" but also feared that if it continued to accomodate them, more might come in the future, the ANTARA news agency said. A total of 199 Cambodian boat people were stranded in Indonesia last weekend. Sixty five of them were moved to Jakarta while the rest were confined to temporary shelters near where their boats had washed ashore.

Mr. Alatas was also cited by ANTARA as saying that the Cambodian boat people, whose boats were all washed ashore because of engine trouble, were "difficult" to class as refugees but were more likely to be "economic migrants." Two of the three groups of boat people have said that their intentions were actually to sail to Australia. Indonesian newspapers have carried pictures of healthy and cheerful looking Cambodian people in their temporary shelters.

Indonesia has pledged to continue providing first asylum for Indochinese refugees but on the condition that they be eventually resettled in other countries.

Cambodians Free To Continue

BK1305084390 Hong Kong AFP in English 0758 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Jakarta, May 13 (AFP)—Cambodians who drifted ashore in Indonesia will be moved to a designated refugee centre but will not be prevented from leaving if they wish to, press reports quoted the military as saying Sunday [13 May].

Three boats carrying 199 Cambodians were stranded last weekend with engine failure in different parts of Indonesia, and two of the three groups said they had hoped to sail to Australia.

Indonesia will offer the Galang Island refugee centre to the stranded Cambodians before they are resettled in third countries, KOMPAS daily quoted chief military spokesman Brigadier General Nurhadi Purwosaputro as saying. Brig. Gen. Nurhadi said however, "we will not stop them if they want to continue with their journey," adding that the authorities would assist them with supplies and necessary preparations for sail.

Galang, an island in the Riau Archipelago south of Singapore, has been designated as a processing centre for Indochinese "boat people." A recent wave of new arrivals from both Vietnam and Cambodia had swollen the number of refugees on the island to 12,500, while its present facilities could accommodate only 5,000, according to officials. [passage omitted]

Environment Cooperation Accord With Norway

BK1505102690 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0926 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Jakarta, May 15 (OANA/ANTARA)—The Governments of Indonesia and Norway have agreed to set up technical cooperation to find a solution to the present environmental issues.

The preliminary agreement with 400,000 US dollars in funds was signed here late Saturday [12 May] by State Minister for Population and Environment Emil Salim and Norwegian Ambassador to Indonesia Torolf Raa.

The cooperation programs cover possible solutions to the use of banned chlorocarbon (CHC), cultivation of tropical forest for traditional herbal medicine and generating electric current from the sea waves.

Emil Salim said that in the Montreal Protocol signed in 1989, the advanced countries have agreed to lower the use of CHC in, among others, air conditioning units and fire extinguishers to nearly zero in the year 2000 because the CHC destroys the ozone layer. "Indonesia should look for possible alternatives to replace the use of CHC in response to the ban," Emil Salim said, adding that Norway is one of the Scandinavian countries, which pays great attention to environmental issues.Cultivation of plants for traditional medicines, Minister Emil said, would be done without cutting the wood. In this way, he added, people's income could be augmented while at the same time the ecosystem could be maintained.? "Cultivation of such plants won't always be done on the forest concession areas," the minister said, adding that Norway is quite experienced in cultivating the plants needed for traditional medicines.

Another cooperation covering generation of electric current by the use of sea waves will be made by Norwegian experts and the Board for Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT), he said. "The project will soon be started on the coast in the southern part of Yogyakarta," he added.

Emil Salim expected that the cooperation pioneered by Norway would be followed by other Scandinavian countries, such as Denmark and Sweden.

Laos

Discussion of Draft Constitution Concludes

BK1305123390 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] The meeting which was opened on Thursday morning [10 May] in Vientiane under the chairmanship of Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], to discuss the draft of the first constitution of the Lao People's Democratic Republic was concluded yesterday afternoon. During the three-day meeting, the participants reviewed the instructions issued by the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Secretariat dated 30 April 1990 on opening a campaign to hold discussions among cadres and people to express views on the draft constitution. They listened to the contents of the draft constitution presented by SPA Chairman Nouhak Phoumsavan.

After this meeting, the participants were assigned to propagate the draft of the first constitution among cadres, combatants, workers, state employees, and multiethnic people in all parts of the country and to allow them to express their views on the draft constitution in a democratic manner. The campaign to popularize the draft constitution will be carried out in three phases—from 15 to 31 May, 1 June to 3 July, and 1 to 15 August.

Editorial Presents View

BK1405111690 Vientiane KPL in English 0933 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 14 (KPL)—PASASON has today issued an editorial devoted to a wide discussion on the first draft constitution of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] saying that to maintain the national order, the state should have an instrument for the management of society. The instrument means laws, regulations with authority to keep the activities of the citizens in order, and specific behavior, thus bringing about stability, order, and justice in society.

For this purpose the state has recently enforced a system of criminal law, seen as the first step by the country to social management by law. In the immediate future, the state will enact the constitutional law, which is the first mother law of the Lao PDR, PASASON adds.

Since making the draft constitution correspond to the country's actual socio-economic life is a difficult task, the paper says it requires that people of all social strata across the country widely and democratically share their view-points to make the draft complete in its content and to match the characteristics of the national socio-economic bases.

To that end, the secretariat of the party Central Committee on April 30 issued instructions for the campaign of discussion on the draft constitution held among cadres at all levels and the general public. The discussion has the objective of promoting and mobilizing the obligation of people, cadres, Army and police toward the country, to boost the political conscience, responsibility and obligation of all citizens, to develop people's democracy to a new level designed to strengthen their national patriotism and their love of the new regime, the paper stresses.

Such a discussion must be held in three steps: at the central, provincial, and district levels leading to the people level, the final one, whose results are reported back to the central level. These imply leading the political life among people, taking this opportunity to improve democracy down from the grass-roots level, to promote mass production, and encourage overall development at all levels. Therefore, the public participation in the discussion on the draft constitution is the right and obligation of all citizens, the paper concludes.

Party Issues Instruction

BK1105154490 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 10 May 90

[Instruction issued by Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Secretariat on "the movement to hold discussions among cadres and people to express views on the draft constitution"; dated 30 April 1990]

[Text] The Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Secretariat issued Instruction No. 21/LPRP Central Committee Secretariat on 30 April 1990 to responsible [party] committees of all ministries and state committees and the party committees of all provinces and Vientiane Municipality on the launching of a movement to hold discussions among cadres and people to express views on the draft constitution. The instruction reads:

After appointing the Second Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] to become a council for drafting the constitution and laws and for implementing the renovation policy and the political system outlined by our party, the state has promulgated a number of much-needed criminal laws as the first step in our efforts to manage society through legal procedures. After that, the Constitution Drafting Committee has proceeded to compile a draft constitution for the popular democratic system together with a number of draft civil laws that are being presented to cadres, soldiers, policemen, and intellectuals for their comments.

In February this year, the Constitution Drafting Committee sent copies of the draft constitution to all offices and organizations attached to the party Central Committee and in Vientiane Municipality, and certain principal provincial towns, such as Luang Prabang, Vientiane, Khammouane, Savannakhet, Saravane, and Champassak. Realizing the importance of the draft constitution, the responsible committees at all offices and organizations at the center and the party committees of the principal provinces and Vientiane Municipality have paid attention to providing guidance to cadres, soldiers, policemen, and people of all strata in urban areas in holding discussions and conversations to express numerous views on the draft constitution with a sense of responsibility toward the country.

After revising the draft constitution, on 11 April the Constitution Drafting Committee presented it to a session convened by the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee. The session noted that the draft constitution reflected the views and lines of the party. At the same time, it also pointed out that the drafting of the constitution was an important development and a new issue for our people. Therefore, it deemed it necessary that the draft constitution be presented to and studied by cadres, soldiers, policemen, and people so they could thoroughly and extensively express their views on it. This would make it a draft constitution with complete contents suitable to the special characteristics of the socioeconomic foundations in our country. Only by doing this would the people be able to responsibly and effectively enforce the constitution.

On the basis of the realization of the importance of the draft constitution, the party Central Committee Secretariat has decided to present the draft constitution to cadres, soldiers, policemen, and people throughout the country to consult them and ask for their comments in order to make this document into a more complete law. It will then be presented to the party Central Committee for forwarding to the SPA session—scheduled to be held late this year—for approval. The approved draft constitution will be subsequently submitted to the forthcoming fifth party congress.

The compilation of the draft constitution and making it relevant to the reality in our country is an extremely difficult task. Therefore, the launching of a movement to hold discussions among cadres, soldiers, policemen, and people constitutes a political campaign and a thorough and extensive prerequisite movement of democratization. Based on this development, the people's right to mastership will be enhanced, their sense of responsibility further heightened, and the popular democratic system more profoundly developed and upgraded. If this democratization campaign is thoroughly and profoundly carried out, it will become a movement for consolidating the popular administration to fulfill all of the state's immediate plans and tasks. Therefore, all party and state organizations and members must strive to fulfill their duty in mobilizing the people and in participating with them in holding discussions on the draft constitution in an effective manner. The launching of the campaign to hold discussions on the draft constitution is aimed at fulfilling the following objectives and expectations:

1. Further enhance the people's right to mastership and mobilize cadres, soldiers, policemen, and people to attentively discuss and comment on the draft constitution;
2. Raise the level of political awareness among the people as well as their sense of responsibility and obligation toward the country to genuinely enhance democratic freedoms so the people will express genuine views on the draft constitution;
3. Hold aloft the spirit of patriotism and the popularity of the new regime, to attentively implement the state plans, to promote monsoon season production, to increase the efficiency of upland and lowland rice farming, and to ensure the fulfillment of all tasks.

Fulfillment of the three objectives is closely related to the following concrete results:

a. Discussions of the draft constitution must be used as an essence for mobilizing a movement to become a force for organizing the implementation of Instruction No. 05 issued by the Council of Ministers on turning the production season this year into a triumphant campaign to ensure self-sufficiency in food supply. At the same time, the execution of other immediate tasks must also be expeditiously carried out and a sense of vigilance be heightened to promptly thwart all disturbances created by the enemies.
b. The execution of the tasks of all services, units, divisions, business production units, hospitals, schools, and other organizations must be coordinated.
c. Through the process of holding discussions, the party and administrative committees at all levels must be consolidated; the relations among the party, state, and people be strengthened; and all phenomena infringing on the people's rights to mastership and faith be done away with.
d. All views must be incorporated into the draft constitution.

Contents, forms, and methods in holding discussions on the draft constitution

A. Contents of discussions

The draft constitution is composed of the introduction and ten chapters comprising 73 articles. However, when it is presented to the cadres and the people, only four fundamental chapters are discussed, namely Chapter 1 dealing with the political system; Chapter 2 with the socioeconomic system; Chapter 3 with the rights and obligations of citizens; and Chapter 4 with state apparatuses, including the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] and the SPA Standing Committee, the presidency, the Council of Ministers, the people's councils at all levels, and local administrative committees. On organizing the apparatuses, the draft constitution divides this work into many chapters, ranging from Chapter 4 to Chapter 7. Nonetheless, discussion of this work can be done together under the scope of Chapter 4 so participants will be able to understand it more clearly. Chapter 8, dealing with the People's Courts and the People's Judiciary Institute, can be discussed briefly just for one's information. Chapters 9 and 10 can be superficially discussed with no emphasis placed on any portion.

These are the entire contents of the draft constitution, which must be presented at meetings of cadres and people. As for the contents, which must be discussed to draw comments to be incorporated into the draft constitution itself, specific documents will be distributed with easy questions that require clear-cut answers on each chapter.

B. Forms and methods by which the people express their views

Discussions of the draft constitution among cadres and people can be carried out through various forms and methods. This is an important task which must be executed in three steps. The first step is to organize discussions at the center, provinces, and districts; the second step is to bring the draft constitution down to the people for discussions; and the third step is to report the outcome of discussions to the center.

The objective of the first step, to hold discussions at the center, is to draw comments from key cadres at the center and localities and to encourage participants to present such views at discussions at the grass-roots level. The participants are key cadres, one from each service. From the provincial level are one standing member of the provincial party committee and two key cadres. These participants will be able to firmly grasp the spirit and contents of the draft constitution. After returning to their respective localities, they are to hold meetings at the provincial level with attendance by one key cadre from each service. At the same time, one standing member of the district party committee and two key cadres must be summoned to attend such meetings. After the meetings are held at the provincial level, participants from each district must go back to hold meetings at their own level with the attendance of participants from various services in the same manner with that of the provincial level. The meetings at the center, provincial level, and district level may last three days each.

For the second step, the contents of the draft constitution will be discussed at the grass-roots level. The second step constitutes a decisive move in carrying out the political campaign as well as the democratization campaign. Therefore, the provincial and city municipal party committees must pay attention to providing guidance to each collective group of cadres. One standing member of the party committee may be appointed to take direct charge of each group and to regularly report to the party committee. In this step, the people of all strata and tribes at the grass-roots level are permitted to participate in popularizing the draft constitution and holding discussions to express collective views on it. The grass roots are composed of the offices and organizations of the center in the regions, factories, workshops, military and police units, trading shops, and mass organizations at the grass-roots level—trade, women's, and youth unions; colleges; polytechnic schools; hospitals; villages; and units, divisions, and other organizations at the grass-roots level.

Group discussions should be organized in conformity with the realistic conditions of people's livelihood of similar professions to facilitate the exchanges of views among them. Organizers of discussions may provide centralized suggestions to participants in discussing certain fundamental and important issues. Attention should be paid to following up the progress of discussions so that views of the majority and minority can be correctly identified. In popularizing the draft constitution, attention must be paid to the following issues:

The contents of the draft constitution must be clearly discussed, and stress be put on certain specific points of the contents. The contents must be analytically studied to determine whether they are compatible with the reality in each branch, locality, and the grass roots so their strong points can be enhanced and negative aspects rectified regarding the application of the people's right to mastership. Questions asked by the people must be clearly answered.

In holding discussions among cadres and people, leading cadres must remain humble, gracious, and patient and must listen to all views expressed by the people. They must not cut short any views expressed by the people, even if they seem irrelevant or incorrect. Regarding the views that run counter to the contents of the constitution, questions must be asked for the people to debate to reach a consensus among themselves. In engaging in the discussions, participants may use the contents of the draft constitution as a basis for conducting self-criticism and criticism against party and state cadres who have violated laws and infringed on the people's rights to mastership. This is a correct act carried out in accordance with the democratic method.

In urging the people to express their views, we must remain vigilant toward any attempts made by certain bad elements in trying to slander the draft constitution. Should this occur, leading cadres organizing discussions must encourage the people to express their views on such acts in order to isolate the perpetrators. It is totally prohibited to use any slanderous statements or to commit any acts to undermine the democratic atmosphere at discussion sessions. Discussions must be organized in a manner that corresponds with the people's working hours. In so doing, they must not create any obstacles to production nor compel the people to unnecessarily abandon the work of resisting the enemy's sabotage attempts.

The propaganda and information service is in charge of popularizing the draft constitution among the public. Editorials on the draft constitution, excerpts of its contents, and views expressed by individuals or organizations on merit should be carried by state mass media. Any positive views expressed by the people should be published in newspapers for further comments. Every citizen has the right to comment on the draft constitution. Before the propaganda campaign is launched on the radio and in the newspapers, the contents of the draft constitution must be explained to foreign diplomats and representatives of international organizations in Laos. At the same time, copies of the draft constitution must be sent to Lao citizens living aboard. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is charged with carrying out this operation.

The third step deals with the conclusion and evaluation of the discussions. In hearing opinions expressed by participants of the debates at the grass-roots levels, leading cadres must note the following issues:

A. Articles of the draft constitution on which participants agree or are opposed, and their reasons. Proposals for addition, omission, or amendment of articles, and their reasons.
B. Proposals addressed to the party and state for addition and revision of policies, regulations, and laws necessary for the enforcement of the constitution.
C. Proposals addressed to the party and state for corrective actions against individual cadres who are found to have violated the right of mastership of citizens as prescribed in the draft constitution.

The draft constitution discussion campaign will be executed in three periods: 15 to 31 May, 1 June to 3 July, and 1 to 15 August.

Organizing and guiding the campaign

Since this campaign for discussions on the draft constitution among cadres and people is aimed at enriching political life and extensively promoting democracy with such clear objectives, its success will help enhance the people's consciousness and enable us to improve the democratic system from the grass-roots level. Therefore, the guidance provided by the party organizations at all levels plays a very crucial role in this regard.

The party Central Committee Secretariat is to provide guidance at the central level, and the Constitution Drafting Committee is in charge of following up the work and reporting back to the Secretariat on a regular basis so it can react in a timely manner, such as in dealing with problems related to the lines and policies.

The party committee in charge of military affairs is entrusted to directly supervise the discussions in military units. The Interior Ministry is responsible for supervising the discussions among policemen at the center. Provincial, municipal, and district party committees are in charge of the discussions to be held in their respective areas. Discussions at the canton level will be supervised by party organs of the same level. The administrations in localities that have no party organization will guide the discussions. The propagation of the draft constitution at regional police units is directly under the provincial administration's jurisdiction. In guiding and supervising the discussion campaign, attention must be paid to the following issues:

1. The campaign must carried out in a thorough and genuinely democratic manner. The people must be allowed to express their sincere views critical of party and state cadres.
2. The campaign must be linked with efforts to promote production and the execution of undertakings in all spheres, as well as the enhancement of vigilance against all schemes of the enemies.
3. The campaign must be carried out economically to save labor and avoid unnecessary expenditure.
4. Activities that can adversely affect production and maintenance of public security must be avoided.
5. Some questions pertaining to capitalist-style democracy, the multiparty political system, or negation of the leadership of Lao People's Revolutionary Party that might be raised during the discussions must be rationally analyzed. At the same time, cadres must be vigilant to counter slanderous remarks of bad elements against the draft constitution. During the discussions, the people—using the draft constitution as their yardstick—might dare to express their views critical of organizations, offices, or individuals who have violated laws and regulations. Cadres must listen to such criticism and take immediate corrective action to improve the ties between the people and the party and administration.

Philippines

Further Reportage on Killing of U.S. Servicemen

More on NPA's Warning

OW1405124890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Manila, May 14 KYODO—Communist guerrillas on Monday warned Washington of more attacks against Americans unless it abandons its military bases in the Philippines. "Go home immediately or suffer the agony of attrition," the New People's Army (NPA) General Command said in a statement issued as preliminary talks began here on the future of U.S. bases in the country after their lease expires in 1991.

The rebel call came a day after two more American servicemen were shot dead by suspected communist guerrillas just outside the U.S. run Clark Air Base in Angeles, Pampanga, about 80 kilometers north of Manila. The incident brings to 10 the number of American servicemen and civilians killed by suspected NPA guerrillas within the past three years.

Although the statement did not claim responsibility for the slaying on Sunday of Airmen John Rayben, 21, and James Green, 22, the NPA High Command warned that "all our officers and men will carry out, to the last man if necessary, our mission to drive away U.S. aggressors from Philippine soil."

"We call upon the entire Filipino people to unite and carry out our noble and sacred duty of driving away U.S. bases and occupation troops in whatever manner and to whatever extent one is capable of," the statement said. The guerrillas also called on all armed groups, including "patriotic officers and men" in the military to strike out against U.S. bases and "occupation troops."

The NPA also called on Filipino negotiators and the government of President Corazon Aquino to unconditionally close all U.S. military bases in the country by next year.

"The Philippines belongs to the Filipino people, and its destiny shall be decided by them," the statement added.

Official Confirms NPA Role

HK1505094590 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Deputy station commander of Mabalacat, Pampanga confirmed that the New People's Army was behind the killing of two U.S. Air Force men two days ago. Eight men have been arrested by the police in the vicinity following a saturation drive in Angeles City.

According to Captain Hilario Mallari, one or two of the eight suspects are believed to be connected to the killing. The saturation drive was conducted in the squatters' area around Clark Air Base.

Biazon on NPA Strategy

HK1505045190 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 15 May 90

[Italicized portion in English]

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines acting Chief of Staff Major General Rodolfo Biazon today said that liquidating American nationals in the country is part of the communist guerillas' plan. He issued the statement following the killing of two U.S. servicemen in Angeles City last Sunday. Biazon said the rebels know that the issue of the U.S. bases will dominate discussions in the country this year up until next year. Meanwhile, none of the U.S. servicemen's killers has been captured:

[Begin Biazon recording—in progress] *...a liquidation. Remember Quayle's visit here? This year and up to next year will be bases issue, and it is in the plan of the*

CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] to include liquidation of American nationals. That had been made public. [end recording]

Aquino on Safety of U.S. Personnel

HK1405120190 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] In Malacanang, President Aquino assures that the government is taking all the necessary measures to protect the lives of American personnel in the Philippines. Correspondent Ann Soriano reports from Malacanang:

[Begin recording] The government is taking all the necessary measures to secure the lives of American personnel, particularly in the light of the ongoing exploratory talks. This statement was issued by President Aquino in reaction to the killing of two American servicemen by suspected NPA [New People's Army] rebels yesterday. The president does not guarantee 100 percent protection for these American servicemen, but Mrs. Aquino assures that the government will do what it can to ensure the safety of these servicemen. [end recording]

Bases Council Eyes Compensation Package

HK1405120590 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 14 May 90

[From "GMA News" program—italicized portion in English]

[Text] The joint executive-legislative bases council may ask for a $750 million-compensation package for the continued presence of U.S. military bases in the country. Congressman Jose de Venecia, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said the package will include the $481 million compensation, the Philippine Aid Plan, and other financial assistance and the bases' conversion. On the $96 million shortfall, De Venecia said that the amount may be covered by the transfer of military equipment to the Armed Forces of the Philippines and by rice imports.

[Begin de Venecia recording—in progress] *...the year 1990, I believe that it is necessary for the Americans to make up for the shortfall either by transfer of U.S. equipments from their bases in NATO, supply of rice and corn to the Philippines because of the drought in the Philippines, and thirdly, that maybe we should encourage or ask for supplementary legislation from the U.S. House.* [end recording]

Meanwhile, antibases activists also held a conference attended by experts from overseas. Participants to the Crossroads 1991 urged the Aquino government to dismantle all U.S. military installations in the country and to abide by the constitutional provision banning nuclear weapons.

Municipal Mayors' League Urges Bases' Retention

HK1405093590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0900 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] A demand for the retention of U.S. military bases in the country was put forward to President Aquino today. The demand was made by the Municipal Mayors League during a meeting with the president at Malacanang.

The league submitted to the president a resolution passed at the 1990 national convention of the Municipal Mayors' League calling for the retention of Clark and Subic Bases in the country. The resolution asserted that the strategic U.S. bases serve as a deterrent against military aggression by other foreign powers and are also crucial to the maintenance of the balance of power in the Asia-Pacific region. The mayors also cited the enormous economic benefits generated by the bases, notably financial compensation for the use of the bases.

The demand was made on the same day that exploratory talks on the future of the bases between the Philippines and the United States began.

Panels Confident Talks Will Conclude in Week

HK1405120390 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 14 May 90

[From "GMA News" program—italicized portions in English]

[Text] Speaking at a news conference at noon today, both the Philippine and the U.S. panels expressed confidence that the exploratory talks will be concluded this week. Under Secretary of Tourism Rafael Alunan said that as long as the talks progress smoothly, they will be concluded promptly. This was confirmed by U.S. panel spokesman Stanley Shraeger:

[Begin recording] [Alunan in progress] *...and we are optimistic that the talks can be conducted on the basis of mutual respect, honor, justice, and equity. If maintained so throughout, these exploratory talks may be expected to end satisfactorily within the shortest possible time.*

[Shraeger in progress] *...for the duration of these exploratory talks which is, as Secretary Alunan has said, we will hope to end in the briefest possible time and [passage indistinct].* [end recording]

PNA Reports Manglapus Remarks at Bases Talks

BK1405124390 Manila PNA in English 1204 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Manila May 14 (OANA/PNA)—The Philippines Monday [14 May] lashed at the United States for its failure to live up to its commitment in their bilateral military bases agreement. "The bilateral relations of any two nations can look forward to no significant future if one can not count on the other's word," Foreign Affairs

Secretary Raul S. Manglapus said in his opening statement at the start of the talks on the fate of U.S. military facilities in the Philippines.

Mr. Manglapus heads the Philippine panel to the talks held at the tightly guarded Central Bank in downtown Manila. Former U.S. Assistant State Secretary [title as received] Richard Armitage leads the American counterpart.

In his prepared statement, the senior Filipino official singled out this year's 222.7 million U.S. dollars shortfall of the U.S. in its compensation package for the Philippines for hosting the bases. He shrugged off claims by the U.S. that its budgetary difficulties prevented it from complying with its financial commitment to the Philippines under the accord. "We have our own budgetary difficulties ourselves," Mr. Manglapus stressed. In addition, he said, the Philippines has also its enormous foreign debt, amounting to nearly 30 billion U.S. dollars, the bulk of which is owed to private and official U.S. financial institutions. The Philippines complied with its payments on debt the highest priority "higher even than the desperate need to feed our poor," he said. [sentence as received] He asked: "Did the U.S. render the same priority to its word to the Philippines?"

For over three-quarters of a century, Mr. Manglapus recalled, the U.S. did not pay a centavo to the Philippines for hosting its military installations, particularly the Subic Naval Base, home port of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, and Clark Air Base, headquarters of the 13th U.S. Air Force. Despite that the U.S. agreed in 1988 to compensate the Philippines, there is a shortfall of 222.7 million U.S. dollars, he said.

In his statement, Mr. Manglapus also raised Manila's position to terminate the Philippines-Washington military bases agreement on Sept. 16, 1991. "We are commanded by our Constitution to consider the military bases agreement terminated on Sept. 16, 1991," he said.

Whatever the outcome of the talks, expected to last for three days, the Philippines will always regard the U.S. as a friend, provided it respects the dignity and liberty of the Filipino people, Mr. Manglapus emphasized.

Mr. Armitage, in his opening statement, said that if asked, the U.S. was willing to pull out its military facilities from the Philippines. "If you ask us to leave, we shall, as expeditiously as possible and with our pride fully intact," the U.S. chief negotiator said. But, he added, if "you wish us to stay," it should be the "deliberate act of a self-confident democracy choosing...to enhance a strategic partnership with the United States."

Manglaupus on Closing Clark, Extending Subic

HK1405124590 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 13 May 90 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Philippine government, showing flexibility ahead of talks with the United States on the future of U.S. military installations in the country, said it would consider extending the lease on the Subic naval base in return for closure of the Clark Air Base.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said the Philippines would be open to a proposal that would extend the U.S. lease on Subic for five to 10 years, while requiring a U.S. pullout from Clark. "We are ready to listen to all proposals—these are exploratory talks and any proposal that is made ... will have to be the subject of negotiations," Manglapus told reporters Friday night when asked how the Philippines would react to such an offer by the Untied States when the talks open tomorrow.

This was the first official Philippine response to a report earlier this week that a U.S. official in Washington said the head of the U.S. negotiating team, Richard Armitage, would offer the formula of a Clark-withdrawal for a Subic-extension at the talks.

"We should alway see it as a serious possibility," Alfredo Bengzon, vice chairman of the Philippine team for the talks, told reporters.

Washington and Manila have been shadow-boxing for weeks ahead of this first round of exploratory talks. The Philippine government has let it be known it was considering alternative uses for the bases, the largest U.S. installations outside the continental Untied States. American military officials say their forces could be deployed elsewhere in the region.

The two bases employ 78,000 Filipinos and support many nearby entertainment businesses, but militant labor organizations and student groups are vowing a campaign of protest to demand a total U.S. withdrawal.

Manglapus Says Termination Goal of Bases Talks

HK1505045990 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 15 May 90

[Excerpt] The Philippines and the United States will today resolve their different interpretations on when the Republic of the Philipines-U.S. bases agreement will expire. Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus, head of the Philippine panel, said that according to the country's Constitution, the agreement will expire on September 16, 1991. According to Manglapus, the primary agenda for the exploratory talks is the termination of the 1947 military bases agreement and the relationship between the two countries after the talks, regardless of its result. [passage omitted]

Manglapus Issues U.S. Bases Termination Notice

HK1505073190 Quezon City DWDD Defense Department Radio in Tagalog 0718 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus, chief of the Philippine panel, formally presented to U.S. chief negotiator Richard Armitage the notice of termination of the U.S. military bases agreement. The agreement was signed in 1947 and is to expire on 16 September 1991.

The notice of termination was formally served by Manglapus to Richard Armitage shortly after noon today following nearly four hours of talks this morning.

Further on Termination Notice

HK1505075090 Quezon City DWDD Defense Department Radio in Tagalog 0720 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Following the serving of the formal notice of termination on the military bases agreement by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus to U.S. chief negotiator Richard Armitage, the United States is expected to call for the continued presence of the military bases in the country. The question in the minds of the people is: Will the Philippines accept the offer? Should the Philippines accept the offer?

On this second days of talks between the U.S. and Philippines panels, a recess was called. No talks will take place this afternoon, perhaps because Richard Armitage has to consult with Washington on the U.S. response tomorrow, the third and final day of talks with the Philippines on the future of the U.S. military bases in the country.

In case the United States wants to maintain the bases in the country, protracted negotiations will follow, with the participation of the Senate and Congress. Specifically, congressional approval is necessary to the outcome of the talks. Approval from the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate will also be required, to be followed by a referendum to determine the voice of the people, the voice of the Philippine people.

At the moment, the hottest news is the serving of the notice of termination by Secretary Raul Manglapus to Richard Armitage shortly after noon today following the heated discussion at the talks this morning. No talks will be held this afternoon.

Richard Armitage is believed to be consulting with Washington on the U.S. response to the notice of termination.

Talks started this morning at around 0800 and lasted four and a half hours. The agenda was the expiration date of the military bases agreement. According to Richard Armitage, the expiration date is 16 September 1992, while the Philippine panel maintains that the expiration date falls on 16 September 1991. This was the gist of talks today.

Tomorrow, the talks will center on the U.S. aid shortfall, totalling $222.8 million.

Aquino Notice 'Timely'

HK1505085390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 15 May 90

[By Dick Sinchiongco from Malacanang Palace—italicized portion in English]

[Text] President Cory Aquino today stressed that the serving of notice of termination on the military bases agreement is timely. According to her, the Philippine panel served the notice to Richard Armitage, U.S. chief negotiator, this morning at the ongoing exploratory talks.

In her weekly news conference, the president explained:

[Begin Aquino recording] *Even before the start of the exploratory talks, I have said that the bases agreement will end on September 16, 1991, and based on our Constitution, it was necessary to serve notice at the latest one year before the time September 16, 1990. We felt that since the exploratory talks have begun, this would be a good opportunity to again state very clearly that, in so far as the present agreement is concerned, this will end on September 16, 1991. And it was necessary for us to give notice at least one year before the termination of this agreement.* [end recording]

The notice stipulates that the Philippines-U.S. military bases agreement will expire on 16 September 1991.

It is generally believed that the serving of the notice of termination will strengthen the position of the Philippine panel.

Talks To Proceed Despite Notice

HK1505085590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 15 May 90

[By Rey Arquiza from Philippine International Convention Center]

[Text] The Philippines today formally served the notice of termination on the 1946 [as heard] military bases agreement a year ahead of its schedule. The notice was contained in a note verbale served by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus, chief of the Philippine panel, to U.S. chief negotiator Richard Armitage this morning. It was the second day of the exploratory talks held at the Central Bank building.

Philippine panel spokesman Rafael Alunan said at a press briefing that the serving of the notice of termination of the U.S. military bases agreement was based on the 1966 Ramos-Rusk agreement, which stipulated that the agreement will expire in 1991. Alunan added that in accordance with the notice of termination, the U.S. military bases in the Philippines should be removed from the country in 1992 [as heard] unless a new treaty is concluded.

Meanwhile, U.S. panel spokesman Stanley Shraeger declared that the two sides have different opinions on the termination of the U.S. military bases agreement. He further added that the United States has a different view on the date for the serving of the notice of termination. In the U.S. opinion, the notice should be served a year before the expiration date of the agreement [as heard].

The two sides were supposed to meet again this afternoon, but the session was cancelled for unknown reason, possibly caused by the notice of termination.

Alunan said the two panels will proceed with talks because the serving of notice of termination should not pose an obstacle to the ongoing exploratory talks. Moreover, there are still many topics which have to be discussed other than the termination issue.

Diplomatic observers said that it remains to be seen whether the serving of the notice of termination on the 1946 military bases agreement will lead to smooth talks for a treaty providing for continued presence of U.S. military bases in the country.

Editorial Urges Clear Position in Bases Talks

HK1505033390 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 15 May 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Take a Stand"]

[Text] The killing of two U.S. Air Force servicemen is not the kind of augury that bodes well for the exploratory talks on the bases between the Philippines and the United States. But even so, the long-awaited meeting opened with a number of promising notes.

One good note was struck by the chief U.S. negotiator Richard Armitage, who said in his opening statement that he did not come to Manila "to roll back the clock." He proceeded to describe broadly the essential U.S. position in the talks: "These negotiations could degenerate into acrimony unless both sides see and feel a mutuality of understanding, confidence, and, above all, interests. If we do not truly believe that there exist compelling mutual interests between the Philippines and the United States, then we have precious little to discuss other than the terms of an amicable separation. Indeed, if separation is your desire, let us move to that end with speed, confidence and good will. If our mutual interests cannot sustain us as partners, let us part as friends".

"I am convinced, however, that our mutual interests are sufficiently strong to justify a renewed strategic partnership betwee the Republic of the Philippines and the United States."

The other good note was struck by Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus in his own opening statement. After a long recounting of the history of the U.S.-RP [Republic of the Philippines] relationship, he said: "Dollars are important, but it is the solemn word that is here at issue. The bilateral relations of any two nations can look forward to a significant future if one can not count on the other's word..."

It's been suggested by some Filipino nationalists that the exploratory talks are patently designed to discuss only the terms of extension of the Military Bases Agreement. This unfortunately had been reinforced by President Aquino's incomprehensible stance on the issue with her "options open" policy, and which she reiterated in her non-statement on the eve of the talks, which said nothing about her government's position as it enters the talks.

From the way the talks opened yesterday, however, there is reason to believe that this meeting is far from being just a charade, that serious questions will indeed be raised during the talks, and that there are any number of possible conclusions awaiting both countries at the end.

To our mind, what has always been inadequate about the Aquino government's approach to these talks has nothing to do with its being for the bases' retention as many believe or with its being for termination as some Americans seem to think. It has to do rather with its having no clear position on the matter. In our view, it is time to fully articulate the most sensible and pragmatic position for the Aquino administration to take on the bases question.

First, it should say plainly that a renewal by treaty of the military bases agreement is indeed possible, but only given the right terms of compensation and a clear timetable for the bases' eventual departure. It is also possible to consider seriously the reported willingness of the U.S. to surrender Clark Air Base and retain Subic Naval Base, again given the right terms. Pragmatism requires this nation not to thumb its nose at the assistance or rentals that could accrue from an acceptable treaty. We are, let us not forget, quite hard up.

But equally, it must also be said by the Aquino government that it is open to the full termination of the bases agreement by 1991, should the two countries fail to agree on the terms for extension. In all realism, too, it must recognize that being rid of the bases could release potentialities in this country that we can only dream of today.

Whichever direction the talks turn—toward negotiating the terms of extension or the terms of separation—it must rest so far as we Filipinos are concerned on a position clearly and fully thought out with the national interest in mind.

Column Views 'Longest Process of Decolonization'

HK1405072190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 14 May 90 p 3

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Longest Process of Decolonization"]

[Text] The start today of exploratory talks on the future of the United States bases in the Philippines offers a historic opportunity for the Filipino leadership to end within the 20th Century the world's most enduring neocolonial relationship.

As we enter the talks, it is relevant to consider for the recovery of our national dignity and self-esteem that the Philippines has the most retarded and prolonged decolonization process in the history of states that won independence after World War II. Although the Philippines takes pride in being one of the first independent republics in Asia after the war, it is, in the last decade of this century, still struggling to remove the bases as the last vestige of its neocolonial relationship with the U.S.

By contrast, such countries as Indonesia, Malaysia, and India—all of which won independence later than the Philippines—have ended their colonial dependency relationship with their former metropolitan powers at the early stage of their independence and are now enjoying relative political and economic autonomy in their international relationship.

The more the retarded decolonization context is considered, the more it becomes imperative that the Filipinos should decide the question of whether to terminate the lease on the bases and end their dependence for their security on the U.S. bases. Failure to decide this issue in the current round of talks will prevent the Philippines from addressing new issues of security, national interests and nationalism raised by the new international context. For the first time in the history of the establishment of the bases in 1947, the future of the bases has become the central issue of negotiations and the talks are being held without being influenced by the tensions of the Cold War, already a thing of the past.

The new international context has been shaped by (1) the trend of international reduction of forces and disarmament by the superpowers, in response to the upheaval in Eastern Europe, the unrest that threatens to break up the Soviet Union, and the reforms within the Marxist system initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev; (2) the rise of other centers of economic powers and military buildup in Asia, such as those of Japan, China, and India, and on a smaller scale, of the naval and military buildup of Indonesia, Malaysia and Taiwan; and (3) the decline of U.S. political and economic power and influence in the Pacific Basin, undermining its historical claim that the Pacific is the "American Lake."

The Manila talks are not taking place in isolation of this new context. The new international environment has determined the issues, the strategies and the negotiating positions of both Manila and Washington.

To illustrate, with the cuts in U.S. defense budget in response to the Soviet initiatives in reducing and withdrawing its forces worldwide, including the Pacific, (1) it would be difficult for the Philippines to squeeze from the U.S. economic concessions on the scale obtained in past negotiations because there is no such money available anymore: and (2) it would be less persuasive for the U.S. to argue that the retention of the bases in the Philippines is important to Philippine security because the Soviet Union, the bete noir in previous negotiations, is less of a threat today than it was two years ago. Arguments used persuasively two years ago are no longer relevant or no longer hold.

On the other hand, the U.S. has argued that the removal of its military presence in the Philippines, especially if it were drastic, would lead to a power vacuum and instability because of the competition among the new merging military and naval powers in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean to fill the vacuum. If this argument were accepted, then it raises the issue of whether in the process of terminating the decolonization process, the Philippines and the U.S. can end this dependency relationship and forge a new relationship as friends or enemies.

There should be no argument that the dependency relationship, at least on security matters, must come to an end. For as long as the decolonization is hanging fire, the nationalist movement will continue to grow, opportunities for U.S. intervention in Philippine domestic affairs will remain open and no healthy relationship can develop between the two countries.

It would be unrealistic to underestimate the strength and intensify of the nationalist movement. The aspiration for national sovereignty has historical roots and is widely shared by Filipino social forces from the Left to the Right. The continuing demonstrations over the bases are symptoms of deeper and wider frustrations on these aspirations. It should be wise for both the U.S. and the Filipino leadership to recognize this and not ignore the strength of nationalism.

The reason why the bases have become the focus of Filipino nationalism is that in the economic field, the Philippines has over the years reduced its economic dependence on the U.S. Philippine trade and economic relations have become more diversified. The U.S. is no longer the principal economic partner that it was in the early postwar years. The Philippines has acquired a relatively autonomous and flexible position in the conduct of its economic affairs mainly because its diversified relationship has opened more options for promoting economic interests.

The presence of the bases, especially because they have been seen as the platform for the projection of U.S. military power to secure the trade lanes of Asia and the Indian Ocean and to control crises as far as the Persian Gulf; because they are believed to accommodate nuclear weapons; and because the security requirements of the bases has led to U.S. political intervention in Philippine domestic affairs, has thus remained a sore point in Philippine-American relationship.

Because of these considerations, Philippine-American relations can never be calm until the bases are removed. They cannot be restructured into a mutually-beneficial relationship that recognizes both the economic and security needs and requirements of both countries unless the decolonization process comes to an end.

The "extension" of the bases evades the issue of national sovereignty. There is a developing consensus that the Philippine Government must make a clear indication that it is entering negotiations to end the base leases—not to extend. Even the Left and the most radical nationalists have indicated that they are prepared to consider a reasonable period of dismantling of American military and naval facilities if it is made clear that the decision is to end the base leases.

Thus, the most appropriate and only acceptable approach to the current talks is that the main issue is the time frame of dismantling. The duration of the phasing out may be three years as in Spain, five or 10 (which is too long); this is negotiable. Termination is unnegotiable. All other issues will be subordinated to this. The modalities—such as assets conversion, joint use of facilities, compensation for the Philippines for risks incurred while the bases are being dismantled etc.—are secondary issues.

A reasonable time given to the U.S. to redistribute its forces in the Pacific consistent with the trend towards disarmament and reduction of forces could avoid a nasty restructuring in Philippine-American relationship. The two nations can end an old relationship as friends. American base infrastructure left behind can be transformed into assets for economic development and building military capabilities to protect our marine resources from incursions by foreign powers as competition for food intensifies, and to give credibility to our posture to defend our territorial claims.

A truly sovereign Philippines with such economic and military capability can help form a new power equilibrium in the Pacific. After the bases issues are resolved, then we can redefine the content of our nationalism away from its fixation with our relations with the U.S. There are several potential threats to our national interests. If we are wise and the U.S. can recognize that our long-term national interests could coincide with theirs, then the present talks could be the beginning of a new relationship. A hysterical and emotional approach could easily wreck this potential.

55 Injured in Antibases Demonstration

HK1405115990 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] At least 55 people were hurt when clashes erupted between antibases demonstrators and riot policemen. The military reported that 40 demonstrators were arrested [and] at least 25 policemen and 30 demonstrators were hurt when lawmen lobbed tear gas at groups of demonstrators who exploded pillbox and molotov cocktail bombs in failed attempts to hold rallies in front of the Central Bank building where the exploratory talks were being held.

At least five groups of demonstrators attempted to take positions in front of the Central Bank building but police drove them out of the premises. No serious injuries were reported in the dispersal. The protesting groups later regrouped at the Liwasang Bonifacio, where they reportedly decided to hold a noise barrage as they marched around the U.S. Embassy and the Central Bank building.

Navy Presses for Five-Year Modernization Program

HK1305044490 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 May 90 p 5

[By Wilma N. Yamzon]

[Text] The Philippine Navy (PN) noted yesterday its fleet's low readiness level and called for the immediate implementation of its five-year modernization program.

In a press conference at PN headquarters on Roxas Blvd., Manila, Rear Adm. Mariano J. Dumancas, Navy chief, cited incidents of intrusion by foreign ships in Philippine waters and said the Navy has no warfare capability and cannot take countermeasures to check violations at sea by some parties. The PN, for instance, failed to catch the Japanese cargo ship mv Hegg when it entered Philippine waters a year ago, despite warning shots by naval authorities, he said. The Hegg was suspected of carrying war materiel for communist rebels in Davao, the PN chief said.

He said the Soviet oceanographic research ship mv Feodosia also entered Philippine waters last year, although it was stopped and boarded by a Navy patrol after 20 hours of pursuit. The Navy noted that the number of Soviet research and cargo ships calling at Philippine ports averages 135 a year and the number has been increasing in the past years.

Dumancas recalled an incident early last year in which Malaysian police and navy units, in pursuit of pirates, landed and conducted ground operations on Maldanas Island in Tawi-Tawi. Ten Filipino fishermen were killed during the incident, while 20 Maldanas residents were reported missing.

The PN said the continued intrusions of Taiwanese, Japanese, and Hong Kong fishing trawlers into the country's fishing grounds can be stopped if the PN can get modern patrol fast craft. He said the best that the Navy can do right now to check intrusion, infiltration, and sightings of submarines in the country's territorial waters is to enhance its intelligence collection effort.

Dumancas said the PN is seeking a P[pesos]12.2-billion budget payable in 10 years for modernships, including a squadron of Corvette-type ships and fast patrol craft. He said the PN is equipped with conventional anti-surface and anti-air weapons but these cannot compare with modern naval weapons in other countries.

Land Reform Funding 3 Billion Pesos Short

HK1105111090 Quezon City MALAYA in English 10 May 90 pp 1, 11

[By Chit Estella, Raul Francia, and Richelda Doloricon]

[Text] Acting Secretary Benjamin Leong of agrarian reform yesterday said his agency has so far received only P[pesos]7 billion of this year's appropriation of P10 billion.

He traced the almost P3 billion shortfall on difficulties met by the Assets Privatization Trust and the Presidential Commission on Good Government. Leong, however, denied that the Department of Agrarian Reform [DAR] would be scaling down its target of lands set for acquisition and distribution.

Leong also ordered an investigation of the alleged titling of lands to non-farmer beneficiaries in Nueva Ecija by DAR officials.

Acting Undersecretary Dorothy Tadeo for planning and policy said the DAR will complete in three months the processing of more than 9,000 pending land cases.

At the House, Rep. Edcel Lagman (LDP [Struggle of Philippine Democrats], Albay) said the expansion program of the Cavite Export Processing Zone Authority at the 103-hectare land in General Trias, Cavite may not push through as the land might be covered by CARP [Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program].

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Leong said this year's land distribution target remains at 400,000 hectares. He added that the 2.7 million has earmarked for distribution in 24 provinces has actually been programmed over a period of 10 years and not just three years as earlier reported. "We're saying that if we focus on the 24 provinces, let's say in 1990, it is possible that we can attain land distribution accomplishment of about 350,000 has," he said.

Malacanang Issues Energy-Saving Guidelines

HK1105035790 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0230 GMT 11 May 90

[From "Malacanang Information Service" by Tanny Rodriguez—in English]

[Text] Guidelines for the energy-saving measures ordered by President Aquino last May 2d under the National Emergency Memorandum Order No. 17 were released yesterday by Malacanang. Approved by President Aquino two days ago, the guidelines outline the implementation of the daylight saving time scheme and an extensive energy conservation campaign. Guidelines governing the use of lights and airconditioning units in government and private offices, neon lights for advertisements, and the operation of commercial establishments are also specified.

On the guidelines, daylight saving time will be implemented nationwide starting May 21st until August 31st of this year. The guidelines also prohibit the use of neon and electric lights for advertisements earlier than 6:00 pm and beyond 9:00 pm. Lights and airconditioning units in government offices, government-owned and controlled corporations and private offices must be turned off from 12:00 to 1:00 in the afternoon and not later than an hour after closing time. Street lights, on the other hand, must be put off not later than 6:00 am.

Supermarkets and shopping malls and commercial centers and departments are not to open earlier than 10:00 AM and are to close not later than 8:00 PM from Mondays to Fridays. However, regular business hours may be observed during weekends.

Movie houses are not to open earlier than 12:00 noon and the last full show run not later than 9:00 pm from Mondays to Fridays.

An extensive multi-media energy conservation campaign will also be launched nationwide which involve residential, commercial, and industrial sectors.

Excluded from the daylight saving time scheme are hospitals, sanitaria, clinics, medical centers, funeral parlors, houses, appartment buildings, condominiums, and places used for sports activities.

President Aquino issued Memo No. 17 last May 2d to alleviate the power shortage situation in the country and help the people cope with the problem.

Ramos Says RAM-SFP Unable To Launch Coup

HK1105095890 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 11 May 90

[By Benjie de Galicia—italicized portions in English]

[Text] Department of National Defense [DND] Secretary Fidel Ramos said the Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People [RAM-SFP] could no longer launch a coup attempt because its top leaders has steadily been falling into the hands of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. In a press interview during his visit to the Southern Luzon command in Lucena City this morning, Ramos said the last RAM member arrested was Lieutenant Malajacan, who was previously assigned to Region 4.

[Begin Ramos recording] Of those they call *the core group, the top leaders, the latest to be captured so far is Lieutenant Colonel Marcelino Jake Malajacan, formerly assigned to Region 4, Laguna area.* As you see, one by one, *steadily they are being captured, arrested, and then put to trial.* [end recording]

Ramos also visited Catanauan town in Bondoc Peninsula to assess the peace and order situation which he believed has improved greatly. Ramos held a dialogue with the Bondoc Peninsula municipal leaders to personally get information on the DND special development project which granted one million pesos to each of the 12 towns of the Bondoc Peninsula.

YOU Warns of 'Divisiveness' in Armed Forces

HK1105110690 Quezon City MALAYA in English 10 May 90 p 11

[By Nestor Arellano]

[Excerpt] The Young Officers Union [YOU], a rebel faction in the military, yesterday said the Armed Forces' use of counterintelligence agents to spy on fellow soldiers has "institutionalized divisiveness rather than unity" in the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] YOU said spying "constitutes high treason and conspiracy against the people." [passage omitted]

Cojuangco Denies Role in Dec Coup Attempt

HK1205043190 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Businessman Eduardo Danding Cojuangco has denied any knowledge or part in last year's coup attempt. Cojuangco testified at the Davide Commission yesterday. He made the statement under oath after the commission assured his lawyer, Estelito Mendoza, that it will not be taken as a waiver of Cojuangco's constitutional right to remain silent. Cojuangco invoked this right 33 times under questioning yesterday by the Davide panel.

Capture of Top NPA Leader in Pampanga Reported

HK1105113090 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] The highest ranking commander of the New People's Army [NPA] in Pampanga has been captured. The military today disclosed that constabulary agents captured Alex Capitulo alias Ka [Comrade] Day in Guagua, Pampanga on the evening of May 8. Capitulo was reportedly the commander of the NPA provincial operations command in Pampanga. A constabulary report said Capitulo was responsible for a series of murder and kidnapping cases in Pampanga and Tarlac.

In other news, four communist rebels, two of them amazons, were killed in an encounter with government troopers in Sitio Pequinia, Daraga Town, Albay Province early this morning. Reports said that the encounter occured after the military put up blocking forces around the Albay-Sorsogon boundaries following reports of massive movement of the NPA in the area. Three of the slain rebels were identified only as Ka Helen, Ka Armante, and Ka Jojo.

Drought Damage Reported at 2.9 Billion Pesos

HK1105043590 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 10 May 90 p 7

[By David Jude Santa Ana]

[Text] The National Disaster Coordinating Council reported to President Aquino yesterday that a total of P[pesos]2.96 billion worth of crops has been destroyed due to the drought, with regions 2, 3 and 6 being the worst hit areas.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, council chairman, briefed the Cabinet on the government relief and rehabilitation efforts to counter the drought as he batted for the release of additional calamity funds to help those affected by the dry spell. In his report, Ramos said a total of 302,773 hectares of rice and corn lands nationwide have been destroyed by the drought and that production losses amounted to P2.96 billion. He also reported a total of 194,732 families, numbering 1,086,803 persons, have been badly affected by the drought. He admitted that the government has only been able to serve 43,094 families, with 151,638 families still in need of food assistance. Ramos assured President Aquino that all concerned government agencies continue to provide assistance to those affected, including the distribution of free fertilizers and seeds to farmers.

Region II was the worst hit area, with the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Viscaya and Quirino, suffering crop losses of P786.6 million.

Region VI was the second hardest hit with P696.9 million in production losses in the provinces of Iloilo, Guimaras, Capiz, Antique, Negros Occidental and Aklan.

Ramos said the Department of Agriculture is strengthening its relief efforts in the affected areas by distributing vegetable seed packets and free fertilizer.

12 Percent Rise in Jan-Mar Imports Reported

HK1105035190 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 11 May 90 pp 1, 3

[By Bayani S. Cruz]

[Text] Reflecting the steady pace of domestic economic expansion, the country's total imports increased by 12% to $2.448 billion during the first three months of the year. Although the Central Bank (CB) did not provide data on exports for the same period, the strong import surge could widen further the deficit in the country's foreign trade account as overseas sales of local goods have historically lagged behind foreign purchases. Total imports from Jan. 1 to April 7 rose by $260 million to $2.448 billion, from $2.188 billion during the same period last year, according to CB data released yesterday.

The bulk of the total imports was made through letters of credit (L/Cs), which accounted for 76% of the total imports amounting to $1.885 billion. Importations through L/Cs gained by a slight 2% to $1.855 billion, from $1.824 billion in the same period last year.

Importations through documents against acceptance/open accounts (DA/OA) arrangements accounted for 24% of the total, or $592.7 million. Importations through DA/OA advanced by a remarkable 63% to $593 million between Jan. 1 and April 7, from $228.5 million during the same period last year. The data did not cite any reason for this trend. For the April 1-7 period alone, total imports registered (based on reports submitted by commercial banks to the CB) amounted to $175.1 million, of which 75% or $131.4 million was made through L/Cs, while 25% or $43.7 million was made through DA/OA arrangements.

The robust increase in imports is deemed a reflection of the continuing recovery of the Philippine economy, the CB said in a statement. Based on data earlier provided by the National Statistics Office (NSO), the rise in imports has been outpacing exports' growth since the beginning of the year.

Total exports for January-February were up by only 8% to $1.237 billion, from $1.142 billion during the same period last year. Imports jumped 30.2% to $1.777 billion from $1.365 billion in the same period. Exports grew by only 15% in February from their year-ago level, while imports ballooned by 39.7% in the same period, based on NSO records. This brought the two-month trade deficit to $540 million.

Total merchandise trade between the Philippines and the rest of the world showed a $271-million deficit in February; total exports came up to only $651 million compared with total imports amounting to $992 million, NSO records showed.

The trade gap widened significantly to $2.598 billion in 1989 from $1.085 billion in 1988.

Thailand

Reportage on Richard Solomon's Visit Continues

Discussion Held With Sitthi

BK1505075490 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific Affairs Richard Solomon met Thailand's foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, at the ministry this morning to consult the Thai side on the upcoming state visit of Thailand's Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan to the United States in June this year.

Director General of Information Department Mr. Somphong Faichampa disclosed to reporters after the meeting that the two sides talked about Thai-U.S. bilateral trade, and situations in the Asia-Pacific region. Mr. Somphong said that, besides the preparatory plan on the upcoming visit of the Thai prime minister to the United States in June, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi and Mr. Richard Solomon also exchanged their points of view on other matters.

On the economic issue, U.S. assistant secretary of state said that Prime Minister Chatchai suggested that Thai-U.S. relations should be focused as a whole system, not only as a case by case study, and cited on the example of cigarette issue and rice.

Foreign Ministry spokesman cited that the U.S. envoy said that he could see more cooperation between Thailand and the United States and that the 10 percent economic growth rate of Thailand was very impressive.

Thailand's minister and the U.S. assistant secretary also talked about the matters concerning refugee and narcotics problems in the region. In the matter of refugees, Thailand's foreign minister said that Thailand agrees with the comprehensive plan of action to solve the refugee influx in the region. In the matter of narcotics, Thailand informed the United States that Thailand tries the best to suppress narcotics smuggling, and the problem was not originated in Thailand. Most of drug smuggling came from other sources.

Mr. Somphong, ministry spokesman, said that during the meeting, Mr. Richard Solomon consulted the Thais on the matter of U.S. bases in the Philippines. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said that the existence of the U.S. forces in this region helps to create peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Somphong said that the two sides also discussed on Cambodian problem. The foreign minister informed U.S. envoy that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach wants to meet Thai officials on 22d of this month and the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council would meet for the third round at the end of this month also to find peace solution for Cambodia. Mr. Richard Solomon stayed in Thailand during 11-14 May before departing for Vientiane, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, and Jakarta.

Chatchai Explains Training Proposal

BK1505020190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 May 90 p 4

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan asked the United States and the Soviet Union yesterday not to misunderstand his call for joint Thai-Japanese naval training, and said Thailand wanted the Americans to keep their bases in the Philippines. The prime minister explained his much-publicized proposal in separate meetings with Richard Solomon, assistant US secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, and Soviet Ambassador to Thailand Anatoliy Valkov at Government House yesterday.

Government spokesman Suwit Yotmani told a press conference after the meetings that the United States and the Soviet Union "are very interested" in Chatchai's proposal, announced two weeks after the prime minister returned from an official visit to Japan last month.

Chatchai told reporters his call for joint training between Thai and Japanese navies had been "misinterpreted" by some newspapers. "It's not a joint exercise. Just joint training," Chatchai said. The prime minister said Thailand's navy only hoped to learn from the Japanese navy's sophisticated electronic and computer technology during the proposed training. "The Japanese have developed electronic and computer hi-tech that our men can learn from," he said.

Suwit told reporters that the Thai navy "will benefit a lot" from such training.

Both Chatchai and the spokesman did not say how Solomon and Valkov reacted to the propopsal. "The prime minister just explained his proposal to them," Suwit said.

Chatchai said his meeting with Solomon, who is currently on a Southeast Asian tour, also covered security issues in the Asia-Pacific region, particularly the future of US military bases in the Philippines. The prime minister said he told Solomon that Thailand wanted the United States to maintain its bases in the Philippines.

Asked if Thailand would be willing to house US military facilities if Washington-Manila talks on extending the lease for the bases failed, Chatchai said: "I'm not a fortune teller. However, I believe the Philippines will allow the US bases to stay."

Suwit said Chatchai expressed concern about security in Southeast Asia if the Philippines government bowed to internal pressure to terminate the expiring lease. Chatchai said a US withdrawal from the Philippines would leave a "power vacuum" in the region, a situation which could threaten the area's security.

Suwit quoted Solomon as telling Chatchai that the United States also wanted to maintain a military presence in the Philippines, but was "finding it difficult" to do so because of opposition in that country to extension of the lease.

Solomon also urged the Thai government to "do whatever it could" to help the United States keep the Philippine bases, according to Suwit. Most ASEAN countries are known to favour continued US military presence in the Philippines, though they publicly say the issue is up to Manila.

Antidrug Policy Viewed

BK1505021790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 May 90 p 4

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan denied yesterday that the Thai government was using its anti-drug policy to lever its position in trade disputes with the United States. The denial was made during Chatchai's meeting with Richard Solomon, the US assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, who is visiting Thailand as part of a Southeast Asian tour.

Government spokesman Suwit Yotmani said Chatchai and Solomon discussed topics expected to top the agenda of a meeting between President George Bush and Chatchai when the premier visits the United States June 11-19.

The Bush-Chatchai talks, scheduled to take place on June 14, will cover bilateral trade, anti-drug efforts and the Cambodian conflict, Suwit said.

A Thai-language newspaper columnist said last week that Chatchai told him the government hoped to reduce US pressure on Thailand to enact tougher laws on intellectual property protection by adopting strong anti-drug measures. "The prime minister told Mr Solomon that the Thai government always pays attention to the drug problem and never uses it as a bargaining chip," Suwit said.

The Thai government is pushing through Parliament a bill that would allow authorities to seize assets of suspected drug dealers unless it can be proven the properties were acquired legally. Such laws have been enforced in various countries and strongly advocated by the United States.

The newspaper columnist, Typhoon, said Chatchai told him that the government hoped to gain American sympathy with an intensified anti-drug campaign and subsequently that Thailand legislate proper copyright protection.

Suwit said the Thai Cabinet's recent assignment of PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Kon Thappharangsi to help Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin oversee narcotics suppression displayed the government's "sincerity" in tackling drug problems.

The spokesman also quoted Chatchai as telling Solomon that the Thai government did not want to discuss the Thai-US conflict over imports of foreign cigarettes during the prime minister's US visit. Chatchai wanted the talks to focus on broader trade issues such as agreements to share petrochemical technology and overall trade relations, Suwit said.

The cigarette conflict has been considered a key trade issue because US tobacco producers have called on Washington to retaliate against Thailand's "unfair" trade practice of barring foreign cigarette imports while allowing active production of local cigarettes. Suwit said Solomon agreed that the Chatchai-Bush talks should not focus on the cigarette issue.

On the Cambodian problem, Solomon said the United States appreciated Thailand's current efforts to end the decade-old conflict, according to Suwit. Chatchai told Solomon that the Thai government was confident that a meeting would take place next month between pro-Vietnam Cambodian Premier Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, despite Sihanouk's recent pledge to resign as leader of the Cambodian resistance coalition.

Cambodian officials representing Sihanouk and Hun Sen are to meet in Bangkok this week to discuss guidelines for the proposed Sihanouk-Hun Sen meeting in Japan, Suwit said.

(Solomon was also informed by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday that the Thai minister will meet Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Bangkok on May 22 to discuss the Cambodian problem. Solomon also informed Sitthi that five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, China and France—will meet again in New York on May 25 to find solutions to the conflict).

U.S. Bases Said To Bring 'Welcome' Stability

BK1405014990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 May 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Striking a Balance at Talks on Bases"]

[Text] Technically, when senior US and Philippine negotiators sit down at a bargaining table today, they will be discussing the future of a 44-year-old agreement on American military bases. The 1946 Military Bases Agreement (MBA) runs out in less than 16 months and, without a new pact, all US forces will have to leave the Philippines. The US negotiators believe they might be able to hammer out quickly a new agreement maintaining the bases for another five to 10 years on roughly the same conditions that apply today.

This scenario, if it comes about, should be to the advantage of all parties concerned, at least in the short run. There is more at stake in the talks than just the bases. In the rapidly changing world and in the continuing crises in the Philippines, the inherent stability the bases bring should be welcome. Thailand is already on record as favouring continuation of a US military presence in the region. Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan told a visiting American delegation last August that he wanted the bases to stay "because the location is fine and they help the balance of power".

The issue has the potential to inflame passions in the Philippines and elsewhere. Given the diminishing tension among the superpowers and the growing trend of reduced military spending by many countries around the world, a case can be argued in favour of phasing out Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay Naval Base. On the other side of the coin, a continued US presence in the Philippines can also be viewed in a positive light as a regional security deterrent, useful until such time as peace and economic cooperation between countries of differing political ideologies in the region become firmly rooted.

To the Philippines, the economic dimension is no less significant. The bases have come to play a vital role in the fragile Philippine economy. They supply 70,000 jobs, construction and supply contracts and spending of foreign currency on the local economy by the 17,000 American troops. This is worth around $1 billion a year to the struggling economic life of the country. Add to this the $700 million or more that Washington provides in aid—also known as rent—and it is not difficult to see the economic importance of the bases to the Philippines.

For a number of reasons, it is unrealistic to expect a lengthy new lease from the Manila negotiations, whether the talks are quickly productive or long-drawn out. The US has stationed troops in the Philippines since 1898. For 44 years, this has been under the MBA which itself has undergone frequent rewriting to meet the reality of a changing world. Washington officials have said that, for the sake of planning and budgeting, any new agreement must cover at least five years. Philippine officials have made it known that few would be willing to accept an agreement of more than 10 years.

Philippine President Corazon Aquino is one of the few Filipinos who has not expressed her opinion, choosing for the past four years to "leave my options open". The 24 members of the Philippines Senate, who must approve any new agreement, agree they want the Americans out. Many, however, have said publicly they could live with a short extension of the present MBA.

Feelings of national pride and sovereignty among Filipinos will certainly be a significant factor in the minds of the Manila negotiators. They would also have to take into account the economic disruption that would occur if the US bases were closed too soon. Manila would also have to consider the broader security ramifications on the region that are tied to the bases issue.

Striking a proper balance between these conflicting interests is not easy, but in the current context of global detente and lessening tension among the superpowers it could well be to the advantage of the Philippines and to the region as a whole for the Manila government to negotiate a schedule that would allow the continuation of the bases for another period of time before an eventual phasing out.

Senator Moynihan's Burma Bill Called 'Untimely'

BK1505113390 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 14 May 90

["Article": "U.S. Bill Banning Imports of Burmese Goods"]

[Excerpts] U.S. Senator Daniel Moynihan of the Democratic Party recently proposed to the Senate Finance Committee a draft bill banning imports into the United States of teak and fish products from Burma. According to the bill, importers of such products are required to seek advance permission from authorities by presenting documents specifying the places of origin of the products. The U.S. Senate passed the legislation with a 92-0 vote on 25 April. It was called the mini-trade bill. The bill will clamp more control on imports of goods of Burmese origin. It is now under consideration in the House of Representatives. [passage omitted]

As for the reason for the legislation, Sen. Daniel Moynihan said he proposed the bill banning imports into the United States of Burmese teak and fish products because the current Burmese Government committed human rights violations through violent suppression of its people. The bill is aimed at curtailing financial support given to the Burmese Government. The government of the Burmese military dictatorship has earned a great deal of money from selling logging and fishing concessions, an act which is damaging to the environment and natural resources of Burma, and the money is being used to suppress the people in violation of the human rights guaranteed by the UN Charter. [passage omitted]

To what extent the legislation will serve the purpose of its author remains to be seen. The implementation of the bill—whose purpose is mainly to bring pressure on the Burmese Government—will also effect other countries buying products or raw materials from Burma. It may be true that the United States is at present a big market for such products, but that does not mean those countries exporting products made with raw materials from Burma are left without options for retaliation if the United States creates difficulties to them. They can shift from the United States to other countries for trade.

Another point worth taking into consideration is the fact that Burma has already made public its plan to hold a general election on 27 May. Therefore, the proposed U.S. legislation is somewhat untimely. The United States should wait until after the election in Burma in order to judge the Burmese Government on humanitarian grounds or on human rights violations; then it will be able to convince the international community based on facts. In that event, other countries would willingly join the United States in sanctions against Burma. For the United States, that would be better than resorting to pressure against Burma unilaterally. Besides, Burma and the United States are both founding members of GATT, and the GATT charter stipulates that member countries must not erect trade barriers based on political motivation.

Anyway, the bill in question is under consideration by a joint committee of the U.S. Congress. Only after getting approval from the committee will it be forwarded to the President, who, in a final step, will decide whether the bill runs counter to the rules and regulations of GATT. In that event, the president would veto the bill.

Seminar Discusses Economic Ties With Burma

BK1505032990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 May 90 p 2

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] Chiang Mai—Thailand foresees a bright economic and trade future with Burma but continuing domestic unrest, an unstable currency and outdated laws in that country are impeding progress and foreign confidence. That was the conclusion at a major seminar on Thai-Burmese relations attended by key national policy officials, provincial officials, businessmen, and academics on Saturday [12 May].

The speakers of the one-day seminar, "New Dimensions of Thai-Burmese Relations: Problems, Obstacles and Cooperation," which was attended mostly by Thai officials from the eight Burmese border provinces, agreed that Burma was abundant in uncultivated natural resources ranging from forestry to marine and mineral reserves.

But the present Burmese regime, which has been governing the country since a coup d'etat about two years ago, has not introduced criteria to attract foreign investors, said Prawit Akkharachinorot, president of the Upper Northern Chamber of Commerce and Raksa Tantisunthon, president of the Tak Chamber of Commerce. According to Prawit, business with Burma was an uncertain venture, as the Burmese economic and trading system did not guarantee success to everybody."

The chamber president said the Burmese trading system was in "chaos" and the monetary system was neither stable nor standardized. He pointed out that a US dollar could fetch about 50 Burmese kyat while the legal exchange rate offered only six kyat. "That could scare off any businessman," he said.

Both Prawit and Raksa said a system of bureaucratic red tape and "inapplicable" business and investment laws in Burma were hindering improved economic contacts with this country. Prawit cited a regulation requiring foreigners to invest at least US$100,000 in an industry.

The absence of civil courts and a system of land purchasing also obstructed foreign investment, the two key speakers said. However, they predicted an improvement in the Burmese economic system after the general election on May 27. Pending the political turnout, Prawit suggested barter trade as the safest means of dealing with Rangoon.

Raksa said prohibitions on private enterprises and the Burmese military rulers' lack of knowledge and experience in administering the country also imposed difficulties in investing in Burma.

Prawit pondered when asked if he saw a role for Thai traders in promoting democracy in Burma. He later said "there would be difficulties in investing in Burma. He later said "it would be difficult for Burma to get democracy ... the democratic process is far-reaching and businessmen are not in a position to have a say. It's good at least that the former government under Gen [General] Ne Win accepted the failure of its economic system. He urged the Thai government to help get rid of obstacles, especially "under-the-table" deals, to promoting trade with Burma.

Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan in his speech said the current political situation in Burma adversely affected its economy and foreign businessmen had no confidence in investing for fear of the risks.

But both Praphat and National Security Council Secretary General Suwit Suthanukun considered current Thai government and private sector contacts with Rangoon as a means of stabilizing Burma and promoting democracy and better economic conditions. They disagreed with political pressure and economic sanctions on Rangoon as they said these could lead to more suffering and result in Burma's sealing off its country to the international community.

The minister also warned Thai businessmen about competiton in the Burmese market from Chinese products that are much cheaper than those from Thailand. Beijing has gained the upper hand by its transport routes between its southern region and Burma's northern area and both countries have signed an agreement on border trade, he said.

Thailand at present has only a general agreement on trade with Rangoon but it was proposing an accord on investment promotion and protection. Rangoon, Praphat said, has always considered current cross-border trade through three checkpoints—Mae Sai-Tachilek, Mae Sot-Myawadi, Ranong-Victoria Point—illegal and was urging the Thai government to sign a border trade pact similar to the one it has with Beijing.

Both Thailand and Burma need each other, Praphat said. While Burma was in great need of consumer products, Thailand with its dwindling tropical timber, forest and marine products sees its immediate neighbour as a source of raw material supplies for its local industries, he said.

Praphat and Third Army Region Commander Lt Gen [Lieutenant General] Siri Thiwaphan shared the conclusion that current bilateral economic ties have reached their best point yet and the two countries were strengthening their political, military, academic, social and cultural relations.

According to Siri, Burma's stability and democratization depend on internal peace. He foresaw peace negotiations as the only means of settling the conflict between Rangoon and various armed ethnic groups which have staged decades-long border wars with Rangoon for autonomy. "When Burma gains peace and stability, more Thai businessmen will enter the country to invest," he said.

Japan's Regional Military, Security Role Viewed

BK1505060790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 May 90 p 8

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] ASEAN experts have quickly dismissed Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's proposal of holding a joint Thai-Japan naval exercise as "premature"—a unilateral action that lacked support throughout the region.

Discussions with top ASEAN strategic experts over the weekend revealed suspicion about the premier's motives and a feeling that there is increased indifference on the part of Thailand to ASEAN's sensitivity about Japanese militarism. They cited Thailand's failure to understand the prevailing and future trends in the region's security scence.

"It's so sudden. It's completely new departure for Southeast Asia's thinking about Japan's role in the region, which is mainly economic," said Jusuf Wanandi, director general of Jakarta-based Centre of Strategic and International Studies. "It would have received a different response if there had been some consultation," said Dr. Noordin Sopiee, director general of Malaysia's Institute of Strategic and International Studies. [ISIS].

Prof Kusuma Sanitwong of Chulalongkon University said the plan, serious or not, caught the region by surprise. "It was a dangerous idea whose time had not yet come. With such an important issue, it would be wise to consult ASEAN first," she said.

When Chatchai met recently with Yozo Ishikawa, the director of Japan's Self Defence Agency, she proposed that both countries should hold a joint naval exercise to strengthen regional security in the event of a US pullout from the Philippines. After the plan came under heavy fire from some ASEAN countries, Japan came out with a statement last week saying its defence chief could have unwittingly misled the Thai officials that Japan was in favour of Chatchai's overture.

Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Japan would express Japan's regret over actions committed throughout Asia before and during World War II when he meets with South Korean President No Tae-u later this month.

Not all ASEAN strategists throught it was bad that Chatchai raised the idea. Noordin thinks that despite all the uproar and rejection of Japan's military role, ASEAN should be talking about it now. "It is important for us to consider Japan's security role now, and not leave it to later because it is very important to shape (this) process that is inevitable as early as possible," he said.

ASEAN experts gathered here over the weekend to discuss the superpowers's relations with the region under the sponsorship of Bangkok's Institute of Security and International Studies.

Why then did Chatchai have to be the person who raised this issue? What were reasons behind his move? Dr Suchit Bunbongkan of Chulalongkon University thinks the premier wants to project himself as a regional leader who can initiate policies on regional security in the Gulf of Thailand and in the South China Sea.

As premier, Chatchai has been active in the Cambodian peace process, trying to open dialogues with Indochinese countries, including the Vietnamese-backed Hun Sen regime, Suchit noted. "He wants to do something new."

Like Jusuf and Kusuma, Suchit thinks Chatchai should have been more cautious in coming out with a new idea. "He has to be sure that the idea can be done, and not simply to suggest. And that Japan has accepted it."

Jusuf suspected that the warm reception by ASEAN to the prospect of Japan taking a major role in the Cambodian issue by hosting peace talks and good personal relations between Chatchai and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu could give the Thai premier confidence to go ahead with such a bold idea. "I don't think there was any deep thought given to this proposal. If you give a deep thought, you will be very cautious," Jusuf said.

Noordin, though saying he admires Chatchai's creativity, said such an issue should not be raised by Thailand, which collaborated with Japanese forces during World War II. "Perhaps, it is better if this initiative comes from countries other than Thailand which has not come under Japan's occupation. But then of course other countries are not prepared to do so. So what can you do with a prime minister who is creative and very impatient," he said.

Chatchai visited Tokyo last month and proposed to Japan to play an active role in the Cambodian peace settlement by hosting peace talks between Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Premier Hun Sen of Phnom Penh. Tokyo accepted the idea.

As the ASEAN experts rejected the Thai idea and the call for Japan to have a high profile security role, they agreed unanimously that ASEAN countries should take a more active role in security cooperation, especially to defend and take care of the strategic sealanes in the South China Sea. "There should be a greater cooperation in coastguard activities to ensure the security of sealanes, which are short of armed supervision. ASEAN can do it itself or with cooperation and advice of interested parties, including Japan, China and India," Noordin said.

Kusuma, formerly the director of ISIS, said ASEAN countries can take part in the maritime protection task forces taking care of the sea lanes of communications with financial assistance from Japan. Japan's financial assistance, Jusuf argued, would be welcome because it would give a sense of involvement in regional security.

He said ASEAN countries do not possess the capability to secure the sealanes by themselves. But they can do so with cooperations from countries in the region. "Bilateral or trilateral defence cooperation should be encouraged," he said. However, any defence cooperation, he warned, must be clearly defined to avoid the notion that ASEAN is forming a military pact like NATO.

Jusuf said as far as Japan's security role is concerned, ASEAN countries, particularly Thailand, should not preempt Japan's domestic public opinion, which is still anti-war. "It is premature to talk about Japan's military role," he said. The young generation in Japan is generally pacifist and does not want to see the Japanese forces assume a defence role beyond the country's immediate frontiers.

He singled out China as one of the main obstacles, aside from the ASEAN factor, which will impede any effort to rearm Japan. "The competition of Japan and China continues and with these leaders in China it is more pronounced. Japan is worried about China," he said.

It would be unpopular for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party to initiate anything that would move toward a stronger militarized Japan at this time, according to Suchit.

Some ASEAN experts believe that the US will continue to remain a Pacific power, with or without Subic and Clark bases, and its influence will continue.

"I don't think there is a need (for Japan to play a security role) in the immediate or mid-term, and it is hard to perceive of America withdrawing under any circumstances where there is a need for any other country to fill in the vacuum. Even if there are no longer Clark and Subic (bases), America can have a very high military profile and can have a substantial military role," Noordin said.

In the next century, Jusuf said, a security role by Japan will be more acceptable, but it must be on ASEAN terms and in tandem with the existing US-Japan security alliance. The transfer of Japan's military technology, which is prohibited now, could be envisioned within the next decade. "We can take care of the region, and part of the hardware could be delivered from Japan. That is as far as our relations with Japan will go in the future," he said.

Official on Developments in Cambodian Issue

BK1505023190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 May 90 p 7

[Text] China and Vietnam have discussed for the first time a Cambodian ceasefire, the cessation of military aid to factions in the country and the transition period before an election there, Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi said yesterday.

M.R. Kasemsamoson said the talks, held last week in Beijing between Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem and Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, were significant because it was the first time the countries discussed these issues. He said China and Vietnam have moved closer "like never before" on the Cambodian issue and this constitutes a significant development.

Speaking after a dinner meeting with Minister Dinh, who has just returned from China, M.R. Kasemsamoson said both countries believed a Supreme National Council of Cambodians should be more than a symbolic body during the transitional period before elections.

Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen agreed in their Bangkok joint communique that such a council should be set up as part of a solution to symbolise Cambodian sovereignty. M.R. Kasemsamoson said, however, that China and Vietnam agreed the council should be endowed with administrative authority and be able to work alongside the United Nations.

Vietnam

AFP Reports Release of U.S. Businessman

BK1505083490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0831 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Hong Kong, May 15 (AFP)—U.S. businessman Michael Morrow, detained in Vietnam since the end of last month, said Tuesday [15 May] in a statement that he had been released and deported to Bangkok. Vietnamese authorities freed Mr. Morrow, a Hong Kong-based business consultant and publisher, in Ho Chi Minh City on Monday and put him on a plane for Bangkok the same day, according to the statement sent to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here. His business partner, David Garcia, said Mr. Morrow planned to remain in the Thai capital for at least a day or two before returning to Hong Kong, though he could not be more specific.

Mr. Morrow said he had been arrested while on a business trip to the eastern Vietnamese port city of Danang on April 23, and said he was not physically harmed during his detention though he was "interrogated off and on." "I was never informed of formal legal charges against me but was told in the course of interrogations that I was under investigation for espionage activities and activities to destabilize the Government of Vietnam," he said.

He was released after signing a statement admitting transgressions of Vietnamese law, including traveling to Danang without proper travel documents, and having links with a British freelance journalist who was expelled earlier this year from Vietnam for illegal journalistic activities. Mr. Morrow, a fluent Vietnamese speaker, had travelled extensively in Indochina as a journalist during the Vietnam war. He was detained and brought back to Ho Chi Minh City along [with] French businessman Thierry Rodzinek, who was released shortly after.

Authorities at the same time detained Do Trung Hieu, described by Mr. Morrow as a respected communist intellectual, former underground fighter, and the representative of a Ho Chi Minh City architectural firm. "To the best of my knowledge, (he is) still being held," Mr. Morrow said.

Mr. Morrow traveled to Danang as a consultant for Mr. Rodzinek's firm, which was negotiating a potential hotel project in Danang, according to both men. "The director of the province's tourist company was present at the time of my detention but was powerless to do anything to stop it," Mr. Morrow said in his statement. "I was shocked at the lightness with which my interrogators took the economic consequences latent in detaining people involved in trade and investment activity," he said.

VNA Reports Nguyen Co Thach Visit to FRG

BK1505081790 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 15—Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visited the Federal Republic of Germany from May 9-14 at the invitation of the F.R.G. Minister for Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

He was accompanied by Vice Minister of Commerce Dinh Phu Dinh.

The Vietnamese foreign minister held talks with the F.R.G. foreign minister on strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on international and regional issues of common concern. The two sides signed an agreement on cultural cooperation and discussed another agreement on investment.

Minister Nguyen Co Thach acclaimed the F.R.G. and other member countries in the EEC for their decision to cease their support for the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" and extolled the EEC's contributions to the peaceful settlement of the Cambodian issue. He affirmed that Vietnam's stance is to respect the Germany people's decision on the reunification of the G.D.R. and F.R.G. on the basis of ensuring the European security. The two sides also dealt with a continued cooperation between Vietnam and a reunified Germany in the economic, scientific and technical fields.

For his part, the F.R.G. foreign minister said that the F.R.G. Government and people are desirous of enhancing their friendship and cooperation with Vietnam and contributing to the process of renovation and economic development in Vietnam. He said he hoped to contribute to the peaceful settlement of the Cambodian issue on the basis of respecting the Cambodian people's right to self-determination.

While there Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had meetings with Warnke, minister for economic cooperation; Croneberg, vice president of the F.R.G. Parliament; Sterchen, chairman of the External Relations Commission of the F.R.G. Parliament; Holtz, chairman of the economic cooperation commission of the Parliament; and Vogel, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party (S.P.D.).

Minster Nguyen Co Thach also toured the Lufthansa Air Lines, Hamburg city, the state of Scheswing Holstein and other localities.

Sihanouk 'Must Hurry Up' or 'Miss the Train'

BK1405132690 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 14 May 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] Many people are wondering whether the next meeting between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk will be held in Tokyo in mid-June as scheduled. In this connection, here is our radio's comment:

Whether the Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting will in fact take place has been in question since 8 May when Mr. Sihanouk declared his refusal to attend the Tokyo meeting. This was the second time Mr. Sihanouk has changed his mind about going to a meeting with Chairman Hun Sen. At first, when the Japanese Foreign Ministry agreed to host the Tokyo meeting, Mr. Sihanouk steadfastly said no to the meeting. Later, after his talks with Thai Deputy Prime Minister Chawalit, he changed his mind, saying that he would fly to Tokyo to meet Chairman Hun Sen. Thailand, Japan, and several other countries welcomed the prince's statement and were actively preparing for the meeting. Soon afterwards, these countries were disappointed because Mr. Sihanouk refused to attend the Tokyo meeting.

Mr. Sihanouk is well-known for changing his mind, but this time he took people by surprise by changing his mind twice within two weeks. It was noticeable that the second time he changed his mind was in Beijing, against the background while the first deputy foreign minister of Vietnam, Mr. Dinh Nho Liem, had just successfully concluded his trip to China. Vietnam and China announced that during talks on normalization of bilateral ties and on Cambodia, both sides have realized common interests. Of course, there remain differences and outstanding problems, but what is important is that both sides have agreed to meet again at the earliest opportunity to continue comparing notes on the same problems.

Foreign observers have said that by refusing to meet Hun Sen in Tokyo, Mr. Sihanouk wants to show China and Vietnam that his role in the Cambodian issue cannot be cast aside. Does he not want China and Vietnam to reach a common viewpoint on solving the Cambodian issue in conformity with the interests of the Cambodian people? He only wants this issue to be settled favorably to his individual interests. The coming Tokyo meeting would be an opportunity to solve the Cambodian issue. However, if Mr. Sihanouk acted in the interests of the Cambodian people, he would certainly have a role to play in Cambodia. And now, by refusing to meet Hun Sen in Tokyo, Mr. Sihanouk has made the world public feel hopeless and skeptical about his actions. Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said in Canberra that Mr. Sihanouk's action was a regrettable step backward. Many politicians who are concerned about the Cambodian issue have predicted that the Tokyo Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting will take place. This prediction has some foundation. Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has sent Deputy Prime Minister Chawalit to Beijing to explain to Mr. Sihanouk the necessity and importance of this meeting. Meanwhile, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said it would not give up its intention to host the meeting.

At present, people compare the settlement of the Cambodian issue to an express train taking off and Mr. Sihanouk as a passenger standing on the platform. If Mr. Sihanouk wants to solve the Cambodian issue, he must hurry up, or he will miss the train.

Dinh Nho Liem Meets Thai Counterpart in Bangkok

BK1405114890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Today, 14 May, during his stopover in Bangkok, our country's First Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem met with Kasemsamoson Kasemsi, permanent secretary of the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two sides exchanged views about ways to strengthen the relations between Vietnam and Thailand to promote the two countries' cooperation in working toward an overall fair and rational solution to the Cambodian issue, thus meeting the Cambodian people's interests and contributing to peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The useful exchange of views took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Fifth Asia-Pacific Meeting Held on Sericulture

BK1405073990 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 14—The fifth meeting of the Asian and Pacific Consultative Group on Sericulture was held in Vietnam's central highlands province of Lam Dong by the Economic and Social Committee for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) of the United Nations and the Vietnam Union of Sericulture Enterprises.

Taking part in the conference were delegates of China, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the Intenational Trade Centre [ITC]. The conference worked out orientations and cooperation programmes for sericultural development in the region. Director General of the Vietnam Union of Sericulture Enterprises Nguyen Van was elected president of the group.

Over the past years, UNDP has assisted Vietnam's sericulture with 1.3 million U.S. dollars. The ITC has agreed to help Vietnam in the fields of pricing and marketing. At the conference, the consultative group proposed the UNDP to finance the construction of a training centre for sericultural workers in Bao Loc District of Lam Dong Province. Vietnam plans to put 100,000 ha [hectares] under mulberry and produce 7,000 [metric] tons of silk for export in 1995.

The consultative group was founded in 1982 by the ESCAP with a view to promoting the production of silk in regional countries. Its members include Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, South Korea, Thailand and Vietnam.

Its sixth conference will take place in the Philippines.

Joint Ventures on Sea Transport, Communications

BK1305091790 Hanoi VNA in English 0741 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 13—A joint venture on sea transport has been set up with the participation of the Navigation Materials Import-Export Company of Vietnam and the Kansai Kyodo Jigio Company of Japan.

The joint venture, named the Seaport-Facil Company, has opened its headquarters in Haiphong port city. It will repair and supply facilities and equipment to sea ports. The joint venture's investment capital is 400,000 U.S. dollars, half of which is equally contributed by each partner.

Another joint venture between the Vietnam Navigation Union and the A.S.A. [expansion unknown] Company of Japan has been formed. The venture is named the Gemaba Company and has established its headquarters in Tokyo.

With an investment capital worth 150,000 U.S. dollars equally contributed by both sides, the joint venture has since January 1990 worked as a navigation intermediary agent.

The Vietnam Navigation Union and the Anglo-Caribbean Company of Cuba have set up a joint venture whose headquarters is located in London. With the name of "Vicub Company" the joint venture will operate as a navigation agent in Great Britain. Its investment capital is 70,000 pound sterlings with equal contributions from both sides.

Japanese Businessmen Pay Working Visit 4-7 May

BK1205153690 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 12—A group of Japanese timber dealers led by Yoshiyuki Toya, member of the House of Representatives, chairman of the Diet's Commission for Construction and president of the Forestry, Plywood and Building-Material Incorporation, paid a working visit to Vietnam from May 4-7.

It had working session with the Ministry of Forestry on the forestrial cooperation programme, in which priority is given to processing wood for export. The two sides were unanimous on a coordinated programme to speed up the cooperation in the coming period.

It was received by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Dong Sy Nguyen on May 5.

The same day, Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan also received the Japanese businessmen.

Nguyen Van Linh Visits Former Resistance Base

BK1305144590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] As part of his working visit to Ho Chi Minh City, on the morning of 11 May Comrade Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh called at a former resistance base in Phu My Hung village and a number of revolutionary families in Cu Chi District. Even though Comrade Nguyen Van Linh had visited the Cu Chi District party organization and people many times following Liberation Day, it was only yesterday that he had the chance to revisit a place where between 1972 and 1975, in his capacity as secretary of the Saigon-Gia Dinh Special Sector Party Committee and together with other comrade members of the special sector party committee, he had guided the Saigon-Gia Dinh people in attacking the enemy right in its den. He thus outstandingly contributed to the historic victory of our entire armed forces and people in the early spring of 1975.

The Ho Chi Minh City Tourist Corporation recently invested 500 million dong in a project to restore various relics and preserve and reconstruct an underground tunnel network covering 30 hectares. The historic site has attracted large numbers of local visitors and thousands of foreign tourists. The City Tourist Corporation is currently spending 70,000 U.S. dollars paving and asphalting a 10-km road between An Nhon Tay village and the former resistance base to give our compatriots and foreign tourists easy access to the site.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh entered the very underground tunnel where he had worked for four consecutive years before Liberation Day, took a long walk in the underground tunnel network, and observed the changes at the former resistance base. Everyone movingly recalled the good memories of those years and months of living with the people in an area adjacent to the enemy's den.

The comrade general secretary praised the City Tourist Corporation for its very significant move and reminded the Ho Chi Minh City party committee and the Cu Chi District party committee of the need to work together with Song Be and Tay Ninh Provinces to restore and preserve this common historic site bearing the name of the renowned Iron Triangle. In this way, the site will exist to meet not only the people's sight-seeing interests but also to serve as a vivid document for future generations to learn about our people's patriotic and nonsubmissive tradition. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh visited Mr. Ha Van Sang and his family, who had allowed the special sector party committee to dig tunnels in their land and who had assisted and protected our comrade party leaders during the resistance war against U.S. aggression.

Speaking at this get-together with the comrade general secretary, Mr. Sang and other elders said they were very happy to meet their former leader who is now working with the party Central Committee to initiate a renovation undertaking aimed at advancing the nation toward socialism. Presenting his gifts to the elders, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh said: In the past, our compatriots' protection had created conditions for us to bring about victories for the fatherland. I am very happy to meet you again. You are working to turn this area into a tourist attraction for local and foreign visitors. People who have visited this area all expressed admiration not only for our armed forces but also for our compatriots, including you and your loved ones. In spite of fierce attacks against this area, which was then very close to the enemy's headquarters, our compatriots courageously gave refuge to our troops and cadres. People have said that it was only natural for Vietnam to win victories because of so many staunch, courageous peasant families.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh wrote in the visitors' book the following words: During my trip back to the former resistance base today, I had the opportunity to revisit the underground tunnels where I lived and worked with the other comrade members of the standing body of the Saigon-Cho Lon-Gia Dinh special sector party committee during the war of resistance. I was profoundly moved by what I saw here, especially by my meeting with my old comrades-in-arms and compatriots who had allowed us to dig underground tunnels in their land. These good memories reminded me of the need to work with the entire party and people in overcoming all difficulties that may arise in the struggle to build and lead the country toward socialism as well as to defend the heroic Vietnamese fatherland.

On his way back to Ho Chi Minh City, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh stopped in Tan Phu Trung village for a visit with Mrs. Huynh Thi Mai and her family who had given him refuge during his years of underground activity.

Press Publishes Vo Chi Cong Anniversary Speech

BK1405022090 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 May 90 pp 1, 4

["Text" of speech by Vo Chi Cong, member of Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, delivered in Hanoi at the 30 April meeting to mark the 15th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam and International Labor Day]

[Text] Dear comrade Pham Van Dong, adviser to the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, dear comrades and friends:

Today, our entire party, people, and the armed forces are very happy to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam—the total victory of the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation and the unification of the country—and to mark International Labor Day, 1 May, the traditional day of the unyielding struggle of the working class and laboring people throughout the world, the international day of nations when the working class had seized administrative power. In developing our national tradition of staunch, unshakable struggle against foreign aggressors clearly manifested and developed since the August Revolution, and in the nine-year resistance war against the French colonialists, our Army and people had persistently struggled, overcame numerous difficulties and ordeals, and had gradually foiled the four strategies of the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in South Vietnam. They scored marvelously in defeating the destructive U.S. air and naval wars against North Vietnam.

With the great victory of the 1975 spring general offensive and uprisings which culminated in the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign, the Vietnamese people has fulfilled the national democratic revolution, unified the country, and advanced the entire nation toward socialism. This is a great victory of historical and epochal significance.

The 1975 spring general offensive and uprisings were launched at terrific speed. In only 55 days by deploying the combined military and political strengths and with efforts from throughout the nation, our Army and people scored total victory in three key battles. The first, in Ban Me Thuot, liberated the Central Highlands; the second liberated Hue-Da Nang and wiped out enemy troops in the southern coastal region of Central Vietnam; and the last was the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign which liberated Saigon-Gia Dinh, provinces in Nam Bo, and the South and islands in the fatherland's territorial waters, thereby ending the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression against Vietnam. More than one million troops of the puppet regime and its administration were smashed. The neocolonialist regime, expensively set up by the United States, went bankrupt.

Today, in reviewing the nature and scale of the war, the forces and equipment the enemy deployed, the tactics they used and later admitted; and in recalling the very complicated circumstances our revolution had overcome, we realize the greatness and more significant nature of our people's anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation. The general offensive and uprisings in the early spring of 1975 marked a very beautiful ending of our people's struggle for national independence. Our armed forces and people had fully implemented venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh's teaching that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. Months and years will pass, yet our people's victory in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle will go down forever as the most shining page in our nation's history, a bright symbol of the triumph of revolutionary heroism and of man's intellect. This victory will also go down in world history as one of the greatest feats of the twentieth century and as an event of tremendous importance with profound bearings upon our time.

The great victory of our people's anti-U.S. national salvation struggle is the victory of the creative, correct, and independent political and military lines of our party—a genuine Marxist-Leninist party founded and tempered by President Ho Chi Minh. It is the victory of the spirit of self-sufficiency and self-help as well as resourcefulness, unmatched combat bravery, endurance, optimism, and revolutionary heroism displayed by tens of millions of our beloved compatriots and combatants in the South, the fatherland's brass fortress, in several decades of struggle against foreign aggression. Our compatriots and comrades will never forget the extremely important role of the North, the great rear base, that provided the kith-and-kin South, the great frontline, with manpower and material resources so it could carry out its hard struggle against the enemy. This is the victory of socialism which serves as a source of great material and spiritual strength for our people. The socialist revolution in the north has played a most decisive role in the overall process of our nation's revolution and reunification.

The great victory of our people's anti-U.S. national salvation struggle also marks the success of the special relationship and the strategic alliance of the Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian peoples. It is the victory of our party's correct international policies and of the wholehearted assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, as well as of friends in every part of the world.

On today's happy occasion we turn our thoughts to the memory of venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh—our national liberation hero, a great man of culture, and a staunch communist of the working class and of the world communist movement, who dedicated his life to his country and people. We also turn our thoughts to the memory of countless heroes, heroines, compatriots, and comrades who sacrificed themselves for national independence and freedom. Glory will belong forever to those combatants, compatriots, and comrades who sacrificed themselves for our beloved Vietnamese fatherland. The historic victory of 30 April must be credited to each and every one of them.

We sincerely thank the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and other socialist countries as well as the workers movement, national liberation movement, and world movement for peace and democracy for their great material and spiritual assistance and support for us. Dear comrades and friends, after the victory on 30 April 1975, our people regained power throughout the country. The Vietnamese fatherland was reunified and started advancing toward socialism. The International Labor Day, 1 May, has become a festival for our laboring people throughout the country. In the new stage of the revolutionary struggle to build and defend the socialist fatherland, our people have undergone once again countless difficulties brought about by enemies, natural disasters, and socioeconomic problems. Our people's revolutionary cause, national independence, and socialist construction had to face a new challenge. Our people again defeated the wars of aggression along the northern and southwestern borders of our country, and fulfilled our glorious internationalist duty toward the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia. Regarding the Cambodian revolution, at the request of the Kampuchea United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] and all Cambodians, the Vietnamese army and people were present in Cambodia and, together with the fraternal Cambodian people and revolutionary army helped save Cambodia from the scourge of genocide, strengthened the revival of Cambodia, and advanced the Cambodian revolution further in both position and strength. As a result, in September 1989, the Vietnamese army volunteers completely withdrew for home, thus fulfilling their international obligation.

At the same time, we had to overcome the challenges posed by the general and serious crisis of socialism. This crisis originated from errors and mistakes during the process of socialist construction. These errors and mistakes, far from being corrected in time, have accumulated, caused stagnation, and weakened the forces of socialism. This crisis also originated from errors in viewpoints, methods, and steps taken during the process of restructuring and reform, causing instability in several socialist countries. It has then been further aggravated by slanderous information and sabotage of reactionary and opportunistic forces at home and abroad. In the spirit of the 30 April victory and international Labor Day, our workers class and laboring people must enhance vigilance and close their ranks around the CPV, the only leading party for our revolution, to advance our revolution through the current obstacles.

Implementing the Sixth CPV Congress resolution over the past three years, our party and state have set forth positions and policies on renovation, improvement of the economic structure, development of the multicomponent commodity-based economy, renovating the economic management mechanism, eliminating subsidy and converting to the socialist business accounting system, and expanding foreign economic relations.

Along with renovating various aspects of the economy, we have positively renovated the political domain, especially in broadening democracy within the party, at popular elected agencies such as the echelons of people's councils, the National Assembly, and mass organizations and societies. We have gradually renovated party leadership, state management function, and activities of mass organizations. The National Assembly and the Council of State have promulgated many laws and regulations on socioeconomic management on the basis of broadening democracy and ensuring the citizen's interest, responsibility, and obligation, while strengthening socialist laws.

We have scored initial achievements, which are very important because they have brought about new, positive changes and have won people's confidence. These achievements also show that our renovation cause and path are correct, thanks to our party's consistent adherence to the scientific-revolutionary character of Marxism-Leninism as well as the basic principles of the socialist path. These are also the results of our party's efforts in upholding national independence and sovereignty, maintaining a correct concept, and applying appropriate methods in leadership and guidance in conformity with the realities in Vietnam.

These achievements are also the efforts of our workers, peasants, intelligentsia, armed forces, and people of all strata who have enhanced the fine tradition of the Vietnamese people's patriotism, revolutionary enthusiasm, diligence, creativity, unity, and the spirit of pure internationalism.

However, our nation has not overcome the current socioeconomic crisis. Many state-run enterprises and small industrial and handicraft cooperatives have faced difficulties in production and business. They have not met the demands of the new mechanism. The number of the unemployed is still large while the daily life of cadres, workers, civil servants, students, armymen, policemen, and retirees are fraught with numerous difficulties. Moreover, the people are concerned about measures to maintain social order and safety given the current trend of increasing social vices and so forth. These are pressing issues that have not been resolved.

During the past three years we have not totally overcome mistakes and shortcomings. In implementing the renovation cause, there will be more obstacles requiring us to be more alert and active to promptly overcome them.

Dear comrades and friends,

In face of the very complicated international situation, the struggle to protect and develop socialism is being carried out decisively in various nations. The imperialist and reactionary forces are attempting to exploit difficulties facing socialist countries to escalate their interference and sabotage activities. They are launching a new campaign to undermine the socialist and Third World nations with an aim to eliminate socialism and oppose the national independence movement. They have applied very dangerous economic, technological, political, ideological, and psychological measures to carry out their peaceful evolution while threatening to use military power if warranted. As a result, the current struggle between socialism and capitalism is a decisive, complicated, and protracted class struggle. We are convinced that socialism will surely and gradually overcome all ordeals and difficulties while firmly and continuously advancing. The world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress, though facing immediate difficulties, will proceed further. No force can check its advancement; this is the law of history.

We hope the peoples and parties of fraternal countries will be able to overcome the current ordeals and that these parties will soon restore the people's confidence and maintain their political vanguard role in society. The Vietnamese people unswervingly maintain their stance of expanding relations in all domains with fraternal nations, strengthening socialist international solidarity, positively contributing to the renovation cause, and helping to enhance the efficacy of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. We are always reliable friends who will provide assistance and support to the world revolutionary movement for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

Commemorating the 30 April victory and International Labor Day, our entire party, people, and armed forces must vigorously accelerate the renovation cause set forth by the Sixth CPV Congress resolution, consolidate and bring into full play all the scored achievements, resolutely overcome all shortcomings, and promptly resolve pressing socioeconomic issues raised by the party Central Committee eighth plenum.

We are determined to maintain political stability in order to stabilize and develop the socioeconomic situation, gradually overcome difficulties and improve the people's daily life, thereby creating favorable conditions for triumphantly carrying out the renovation cause in our country.

Dear comrades,

In the past 60 years, under the leadership of the party and President Ho Chi Minh, we achieved the August Revolution and triumphantly fulfilled the national democratic revolution on 30 April 1975. At present, every Vietnamese is required to heighten vigilance against all schemes of the enemy, struggle persistently to overcome erroneous thoughts and concepts, strengthen unity, and firmly follow the socialist revolutionary path chosen by Uncle Ho and our party. This very path has led the Vietnamese people from slavery to freedom and the Vietnamese nation from being dominated to national independence. Our fatherland and socialism must go together; this is the truth of the present era. Only socialism can ensure our nation's freedom, prosperity, and happiness. This ideal and patriotism have been firmly maintained by every patriotic Vietnamese at present and will be in the future.

Celebrating various major historic anniversaries in 1990, we will carry out practical deeds to commemorate the 60th founding anniversary of the glorious CPV and the 120th birth anniversary of great Lenin. At present, our party, state, and people; UNESCO; the world people; and many other political and social organizations have organized seminars and activities to commemorate the birth centenary of President Ho Chi Minh—the Vietnamese national liberation hero and the man of great culture—while making preparations to celebrate the 45th anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day, 2 September.

Amid the atmosphere of jubilation filled with pride, the worker-peasant class, the intelligentsia, and the people's armed forces should make their utmost efforts to strengthen creative labor and enthusiastically contribute their intellect and ability to carrying out tasks of great interest to the nation.

On the occasion of this glorious traditional day, our party, state, and people place their firm confidence in the generation of our youth, teenagers, and students—the future building forces of our socialist Vietnamese fatherland. We must carry out esteemed Uncle Ho's teaching: "For the interest of 100 years, we shape men." I hope that all echelons, sectors, and people throughout the country will strive to satisfactorily carry out his teachings.

Long live the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, peace, unification, and prosperity!
Long live the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam!
Long live the invincible Marxism-Leninism!
President Ho Chi Minh lives forever in our cause!

Thank you very much comrades and friends.

Do Muoi Addresses Haiphong Liberation Ceremony

BK1305033290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Haiphong Municipality recently held a ceremony to celebrate the 35th anniversary of its liberation, 13 May 1955-13 May 1990. Many delegates, including veteran revolutionaries; members of families credited with meritorious services to the nation and families of fallen soldiers; labor, army, and public security heroes; and leaders of the party committees, administrations, and Vietnam Fatherland Front committees of Haiphong and its various precincts and districts attended the ceremony. Comrade Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who once served as secretary of the party committee and chairman of the Military Management Board of Haiphong immediately after its liberation, was on hand and delivered an address.

Do Muoi said: Our party and state are urgently building a strategy for socioeconomic development until the year 2000 and the 1991-1995 five-year plan. We are making every effort to see to it that within the next 10 years, Vietnam will be able to extricate itself from the status of a poor and underdeveloped country. This would realize Uncle Ho's greatest wish to make our country totally independent and our people totally free and to ensure a decent life and education for all Vietnamese. Haiphong must concretize its general strategic orientation to suit the local conditions, bring into play its strengths, and mobilize its resources to the fullest to step up production and business activities, practice thrift, and effectively resolve its extremely acute socioeconomic problems. The municipality should quickly create sufficient employment for workers, improve the living conditions of the people, eliminate illiteracy, and advance toward popularizing level-two education among youngsters. Malnutrition among the people, especially children, must be ended. In the immediate future, the party organization, Army, and people of Haiphong must strive to outstandingly fulfill the 1990 state plan, thereby recording achievements in honor of the Seventh National Party Congress.

Party Organization Department Holds Conference

BK1205124890 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Apr 90 pp 1, 4

[VNA Report on "25-27 April Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Organization Department Conference To Prepare for Seventh National Party Congress"]

[Text] From 25 to 27 April, the party Central Committee's Department of Organization held a conference of deputy secretaries of the party organizations of provinces, cities, and special zones; vice ministers in charge of organization; secretaries of party committees of central agencies; and heads of the organization committees of ministries and localities throughout the country. The conference was held to provide guidance for the preparations of party congresses at all levels and the seventh national party congress; to introduce the guidelines for selecting members of the seventh party Central Committee and the party committees at all levels; and to solicit views to draft a directive on the conduct of congresses at all levels in preparation for the seventh national party congress and a plan for party development from now until the national party congress is convened.

Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau, party Central Committee secretary, and head of the party Central Committee's Department of Organization, presided over the conference.

The conferees determined that the party organization congresses at all levels and the seventh national party congress will be convened at an important historic juncture, the first year of the 20th century's last decade to prepare for entering the 21st century. Our party and people are facing pressing demands and acute difficulties in the socioeconomic situation and new and complex developments in the world situation. Imperialist and reactionary forces have strived to counterattack the world people's revolutionary movement and have plotted peaceful evolution to weaken socialist countries.

The party organization congresses to be conducted this time at all levels must fulfill the first and foremost requirements of consolidating and enhancing the leadership of basic party organizations and of strengthening solidarity and unity within the party. They are charged with debating and contributing their views to the various draft documents of the national party congress: political platform, socioeconomic strategy, political report, recapitulative report on party development and amendments to party regulations, amended draft regulations, election of delegates, discussion of work projects for higher level party congresses, review of past tenure performances and decisions on political duties for coming tenure, and election of new party organization committees. Concerning the qualification criteria for members of the party committees at all levels and of the seventh party Central Committee, the conferees stressed the first and foremost requirement of a firm political stand and viewpoint. At the same time, the members must possess good ethics and ability, enjoy the confidence of party members and the masses, and truly typify the intelligence of the entire party in the renovation drive. The seventh party Central Committee must be composed of comrades who are absolutely loyal to the country, party, Marxism-Leninism and the socialist construction cause; have knowledge, experience and practical ability to share the party Central Committee leadership and assume the tasks assigned by the party Central Committee; thoroughly understand the principle of democratic centralization; possess revolutionary ethics and qualities; follow Uncle Ho's examples of diligence, thrift, honesty, justice, impartiality, simplicity and modesty; and are in good physical condition to assume the assigned tasks.

The conferees further asserted clearly the responsibility of party organizations at all levels for selecting delegates to various party congresses. The delegates must be party members who are truly loyal to the party objectives and ideals, symbolize the party organizations in the renovation drive, have a clean and wholesome lifestyle, enjoy the confidence of the masses, are frank and faithful, bring to the congresses the various aspirations and constructive ideas of party members and people of their localities and units, and have the ability to make contributions to the decisions of the congresses.

In order to obtain practical results, the process of preparing and conducting party congresses at all levels must be linked closely with the implementation of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution and there must be a party development plan for the period from now until the national party congress is convened. Even in the process of preparing for party congresses at all levels, party committee echelons should re-examine the pressing and outstanding tasks; propose remedial action and guidelines; resolutely overcome mistakes and shortcomings within the party; examine and promptly deal with all cases of deviant and erroneous viewpoints and thinking, corruption, bribery, despotism, authoritarianism, oppression of the masses, departmentalism, factionalism harmful to solidarity and so forth. Party development should be targeted and should not be conducted in a widespread manner. In the immediate future, those detected cases of violation must be dealt with and settled to create confidence within the party and among the people.

National Agriculture Conference Reports Results

BK1205152990 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 12—Last year, more than 95 per cent of animal products, almost all vegetables, fruits and very large percentage of other food products available on the market were supplied by the (?market gardening), according to statistics released at the first national conference on market gardening held here on May 9 and 10.

The conference, jointly sponsored by the Association of Vietnamese Gardeners, the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, and the Ministries of Agriculture and Food Industry, Education and Training, Forestry and Maritime Products, was attended by Nguyen Thanh Binh, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and Dong Sy Nguyen, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

It was reported at the conference that the household economic sector last year produced nearly 100 per cent of the whole country's 138,000 [metric] tons of freshwater fish, 156,600 tons of chicken, 777,300 tons of pig in liveweight and over 3,135,000 tons of vegetables. In the countyside, peasant families put 56,000 hectares of water surface to use as fish-rearing grounds,and earned from 80-90 per cent of their income from market gardening.

Those achievements were attributed to the government's incentive policies in favour of the household economic sector.

Hanoi Radio Reviews May Issue of Army Journal

BK1405092990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 13 May 90

[Summary] In its May 1990 issue, a special issue to commemorate President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary, TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN begins with an important essay by Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh entitled "Transform President Ho Chi Minh's Lofty Ideas Into Vivid Realities of Today's Life."

Next is General Nguyen Quyet's article: "Uncle Ho and the Task of Building Up the Contingent of Party Cadres in the Army—Some Current Issues." The article stresses the need to study and seek a thorough understanding of Uncle Ho's viewpoints and ideas concerning the development of the number of party cadres in the Army, aimed at solving current issues in cadre-related work in the process of renovation of the Vietnamese revolution in general and national defense, military work, and the Army in particular. Also found in the May 1990 issue of the journal are:

Article: "The Viewpoints Concerning All-People Resistance and Comprehensive Resistance" by President Ho Chi Minh.
Article: "The Task of Building Up the All-People National Defense System at Present" by Lieutenant General Hoang Phuong.
Article: "President Ho Chi Minh and the Issue of Economic Development" by Professor Dang Xuan Ky, alternate member of the party Central Committee and rector of the Marxist-Leninist Institute.
Article: "The Armed Forces of the Eastern Region—the Fatherland's Brass Fortress—Will Follow Uncle Ho's Revolutionary Path Forever" by Lt. Gen. Bui Thanh Van.
Article: "Some Thoughts Drawn From a Study of President Ho Chi Minh's Instructions to Army Cadres

Concerning the Personality of a General" by Lieutenant Colonel Ha Huy Thong.

Article: "Understand Some Acute Angles in President Ho Chi Minh's Viewpoints Concerning Culture, Literature, and Art" by Lt. Col. Nghiem Xuan Huu.

Article: "Uncle Ho and the Issue of Thrift" by Colonel Trinh Dinh Kien.

Article: "Ho Chi Minh's Democratic Idea" by Comrade Nguyen Khac Mai of the party Central Committee Mass Mobilization Department.

Article: "President Ho Chi Minh's Future Prediction" by Prof. Phan Ngoc Lien and Lt. Col. Trinh Vuong Hong.

Article: "Collecting President Ho Chi Minh's Speeches Dealing With Collective Mastery," and so forth.

Australia

Evans Favors High-Tech Exports to East Europe

BK1005101690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0912 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Canberra, May 10 (AFP)—Australia will press to ease restrictions on high technology exports to Eastern Europe, Foreign Minister Gareth Evans told Parliament Thursday [10 May].

Mr. Evans said the restrictions placed by the Western watchdog Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Control (Cocom) hampered world trade.

Australia will back the plan of U.S. President George Bush to relax trade restrictions for Eastern Europe when the governing council of Cocom meets next month, Mr. Evans said. He said most Western nations backed Mr. Bush's call.

Fiji

Suva, New Delhi Trade Charges of Discrimination

BK1105100490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0958 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Suva, May 11 (AFP)—The diplomatic row between Fiji and India intensified Friday [11 May] when Suva accused India of its own ethnic discrimination following New Delhi's condemnation of racism in Fiji.

A statement from Suva's Information Ministry said the decision of India, "which has murdered so many Tamils in Sri Lanka, and which is poised for war with Pakistan, is a ploy." India wanted "to divert attention from the discrimination against Muslims in Kashmir, the systematic elimination of Muslims and Sikhs in India and the closure of two newspapers in Kashmir," it said.

New Delhi said Thursday it would renew its international campaign against Fiji—including taking it before the U.N. Human Rights Commission—for practising racial discrimination against ethnic Indians in Fiji.

Fiji Information Minister Ratu Inoke Kubuabola warned that Suva would review its stand on India in retaliation to New Delhi's new policy towards Fiji. Mr. Kubuabola said it was "unfortunate and unhelpful" that India, which has a caste system, should criticise Fiji. He said the government here had taken "lawful and just action" to protect the rights of indigenous Fijians in the country's proposed new constitution. Indians here have rejected the proposed constitution, drafted after two military coups ousted an Indian-dominated government here in 1987, as racist and downgrading. India's opposition to the constitution will "obviously harden feelings between the two major communities in Fiji," Mr. Kubuabola said.

Relations between Fiji and India had been strained since New Delhi slapped a trade embargo on Suva after the May 14, 1987, coup that deposed the fledgling government of Timoci Bavadra.

New Delhi has refused to recognise the interim regime installed here by coup leader Major General Sitiveni Rabuka in December, 1987.

Indians Accused of Rejecting 'Multiracialism'

BK1405054490 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Fiji's interim prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, has accused the country's Indian community of rejecting the concept of multiracialism. He made the remarks in an interview with the FIJI TIMES newspaper published on the third anniversary of the military coup which toppled the Indian dominated coalition government of Dr. Timoci Bavadra.

Ratu Mara, who has announced his retirement from parliamentary work, said he was saddened that he had failed to achieve his dream of a multiracial, stable, and prosperous Fiji based on mutual trust and respect between Fijians and Indians. He also claimed that not all leaders of the Indian community were opposed to a proposed draft constitution that will guarantee Fijians a parliamentary majority. Dr. Bavadra's widow, who now leads the deposed coalition, has publicly rejected the draft.

Meanwhile, the Fiji Government has reported to have refused permission for Indians to mark the 111th anniversary of the arrival of their ancestors in the country. The Australian news agency, AAP, said the commemoration was to have taken place tomorrow in the country's second city and main sugar center, Lautoka.

[Name indistinct] Committee named after the [words indistinct] imported labor which brought the Indians to Fiji, said authorities had not issued a permit and the commemoration had to be called off.

Papua New Guinea

Diro on 'Ill-Informed' Comments From Australia

BK1505060290 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Papua New Guinea's deputy prime minister, Mr. Ted Diro, has described as irresponsible nonsense claims that Papua New Guinea is the most unstable country in the Pacific. Mr. Diro said he and other Papua New Guinea leaders were fed up with Australian academics and some senior Australian politicians making critical comments about his nation's future.

He said the statement yesterday by Dr. Peter King of Sydney University was the latest in a series of ill-informed comments from Australia on the Papua New Guinea economy, on the Bougainville situation, and on the nation's stability. Dr. King had claimed that Papua

New Guinea was in danger of falling to a military coup and was the most unstable country in the South Pacific.

Mr. Diro, who was commander of Papua New Guinea's Defense Force after independence, says claims of a coup were a slur on the soldiers whose loyalties to the government had been proven recently in an aborted attempt overthrow the prime minister, Mr. Rabbie Namaliu.

Government Rejects Claims of Planning Genocide

BK1005092990 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] The Government of Papua New Guinea has rejected claims that it is planning genocide against the people of the rebel-ruled island of Bougainville. The defense minister, Mr. Benais Sabumei, said the claim by the Catholic Commission for Justice, Peace, and Development was grossly false, misleading, and sensational.

The commission has said the Papua New Guinea Government intends using genocide against the people of Bougainville because of its recent restriction on shipping and air services in and out of the troubled island. It said the people would be starved to death because of inhuman actions by the national government in taking drastic measures to cut all the essential services to the island.

However, Mr. Sabumei said that if anyone was to be blamed for the state of affairs on Bougainville, it will be militants and their leaders, such as Mr. Francis Ona and Mr. Sam Kauona. He said the Roman Catholic Church should not interfere or criticize the government because the militants were imposing their will on the people with armed force.

Namaliu Promises Tougher Environmental Rules

BK1105091490 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] The Papua New Guinea prime minister, Mr. Rabbie Namaliu, has warned foreign companies exploiting his country's natural resources that they must be prepared to meet stricter environmental standards. Speaking in Washington at a meeting organized by the World Wildlife Fund, Mr. Namaliu said most of the foreign timber companies in Papua New Guinea had failed miserably to carry out reafforestation agreements. He said most of the logging firms were Japanese-based.

Mr. Namaliu said the tough environmental rules would apply not only to logging firms but also to multinational companies involved in oil, gas, and mineral exploration. The World Bank is to host a meeting in Singapore next week to seek funds for plans under which Papua New Guinea is seeking compensation for ceasing logging operations.

Mr. Namaliu said his government has been earning about 100 million [currency not specified] a year in timber royalties and it may need about 375 million to launch the conservation plan. The Port Moresby government plans to stop issuing new logging permits in July pending a review of all logging operations.

Solomon Islands

Prime Minister Survives No-Confidence Motion

BK1105072690 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] In Solomon Islands the prime minister, Mr. Solomon Mamaloni, has survived a no-confidence motion move in Parliament by the leader of the opposition, Mr. Andrew Nori. The motion was defeated with 23 votes against, 13 for, and two absentees. In moving the motion, Mr. Nori said his aim was not to remove the ruling Alliance Party government, but to remove the prime minister.

He said Mr. Mamaloni's approval of an overseas consultant to negotiate a 250 million dollar [currency not specified] loan from overseas without cabinet approval has put the prime minister's leadership into question.

Mr. Nori said the prime minister had also approved a diplomatic passport for the consultant who was appointed to negotiate the loan from sources connected with the Vatican. In reply, Mr. Mamaloni denied the document referred to by Mr. Nori had anything to do with the approval of a loan. He said they were only exploratory.

Mr Mamaloni described the motion as politicking and said the intention of the opposition leader was to become prime minister.